

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, The Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3898.

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PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 8 P.M., when a Paper on 'The Origin of Totemism' will be read by Mr. ANDREW LANG. F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., July 8, 1902.

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LITERATURE

Cromwell's Army: a History of the English Soldier during the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate. By C. H. Firth. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS work furnishes the most signal justification of the modern methods of specialization which the English school of history has yet produced. We use the term in a deliberate sense. For Dr. Firth is not a specialist in the narrow German way. He has other interests than history, and other historical interests than that in the seventeenth century; and in his seventeenth-century studies the story of the army is to him only one amongst many factors of a most complicated problem. Why, then, should a man with a wide sweep of interest and purview such as this consent to become a specialist; to toil for years as a text editor, and then to elaborate first one and then another microscopic study of single detached problems? Only those who have undergone such or a part of such a process can appreciate the answer. For one thing, it is a matter of absolute necessity. For another, it is the only way by which salvation cometh to him who would aspire to write history. It is not merely a matter of technique, for technique can be learnt. It is at bottom a question of the acquisition or the development of that absolutely detached historical instinct which can only come in its perfection from a close and lifelong handling of original sources. The mind of the professional historian moves in an atmosphere of historical fact; that of the professional statistician moves in an atmosphere of statistical figures; that of the professional physicist moves in an atmosphere of physical data or phenomena. Facts, figures, and phenomena are alike unimpassioned; and the historian is then only an historian in the true and proper sense when the facts he handles are to him as

unimpassioned as the facts on which the physicist bases his conclusions. Before an historian can attain that point of severe detachment or aloofness (impartiality is but an imperfect and inexpressive name for it) he must spend years in the handling of original documents. He must search for the pure and mere fact until his regard for the pure and mere fact has grown to be second nature to him.

And what then? When he attains this has he become a specialist? In the sense that he works at a particular period he may be styled a specialist. But in the ordinary acceptance of the term he is not a specialist. Before everything else his professional training will have brought him a sense of the continuity of human events, history, life. Nothing in human history is causeless, discrete, isolated, unconnected, or resultless. The historian looks before and after. The phenomenon which he selects for elucidation can never be to him an isolated phenomenon, a single thing sharply delimited on all sides. So, though he brings to his task all the minute care and accuracy that come of long and microscopic toil, his mental view is not cramped to that little measure. His judgment is not merely that of the historian for its aloofness and professional accuracy; it is at the same time that of the philosopher for its wisdom, that of the politician for its practical sense.

Take the book before us as a case in point. It is a study of one side of the Great Rebellion. Differ as it may in time and local circumstance from every other rebellion in the world's history, it yet remains in its essence a typical rebellion; and the study of it has a reflex import. In viewing the Great Rebellion we see a typical instance of the hidden force of those impulses of discontent—religious or economic—which have originated and will yet originate every rebellion on the earth. A rebellion needs a military force. Tracing the history of the army of the Great Rebellion, we learn a significant lesson as to the creation of such a force. A rebellion needs financing, and from the financial history of the years 1640-60 one may derive an even more signal and permanent lesson in political statecraft. Such is the fruit to be gathered from such historical work. But—and this by way of return to the point from which we started—only he who has attained the historian's mind can ever study, conceive, and write such history as will yield such fruit. "In studying the history of the Great Rebellion," says Dr. Firth in the preface to this work, "it became necessary for me to study every side of it, the military history as much as the political or the religious. It was not enough to try to understand the characters of the leaders and the beliefs and ideals of their parties. A civil war is not only the conflict of opposing principles, but also the shock of material forces. It was necessary therefore to ask what the purely military causes were which led to the triumph of one cause and the downfall of the other. How was it that the Parliament succeeded in creating an efficient army while the king could not do so, and what was the secret of the efficiency of the New Model? When I began to seek the answers to these questions it became necessary to go farther than I had at first intended. The political histories of the period and the standard histories of the English army left many things unexplained, and there were many parts of the

subject on which they gave me no light. It was necessary therefore to try to get to the bottom of the whole matter and to endeavour to find out all the details of the organization of the army, even if those details appeared at first sight to have little bearing on the general result of the war."

In preparing his work Dr. Firth has been the first to utilize the uncalendared Commonwealth Exchequer papers, an undigested mass of several hundreds of bundles of loose documents dealing with every side of Commonwealth expenditure, and particularly, of course, with that side of it relating to the army. From this source, in the main, he has drawn up an account of the internal organization of the Cromwellian army, its raising, recruiting, pay, commissariat, clothing, equipment, and its provision for sick and wounded and for old soldiers.

It may be safely and at once stated that the whole of this part of Dr. Firth's work is absolutely new. But not only is it new, it is of absorbing interest in itself. The pay of the soldier was high: a foot soldier received 8d. a day, a dragoon 1s. 6d., a trooper 2s.—equivalent, let us say, to 2s. 6d., 5s., and 7s. of our money. In times of dearth, as in 1649, the pay was increased, an honest attempt towards making the pay of the soldier bear some relation to the cost of living. The pay of a colonel was equivalent to 1,200l. a year of our money, that of a captain to 480l., and of a lieutenant 240l.

Severely as such high pay taxed the financial resources of the Commonwealth, it had one inestimable effect on the composition of the army. Privates and officers alike were of the best that money could procure. The standard of efficiency and intelligence represented the higher rather than the lower level of the civil efficiency and intelligence of the time. Accordingly, when the soldiers found themselves driven to interfere in political matters they acted with a sobriety and sagacity that even at this distance of time seem wonderful. It was not merely Saxon phlegm that saved England from the bloody excesses of a revolution era; it was much more the fact that the army represented the best civic blood and intellect of the country, and represented it simply because the scale of pay made it worth a self-respecting and sober man's while to become a soldier.

In the matter of commissariat the makers of the Cromwellian force had literally to evolve a new order out of chaos. In the first years of the war the contending armies depended for their provisions on the goodwill of the surrounding country, with a result that was unsatisfactory either way:—

"At Chesham we were well accommodated for beer, having great plenty; at Aynhoe we were very much scant of victuals; at Chipping Norton our regiment stood in the open field all night, having neither bread nor water to refresh ourselves, having also marched the day before without sustenance. When the army reached Cheltenham we had by this time marched six days with very little provisions, for no place where we came was able to relieve our army, we leaving the road all the way and marching through poor little villages. On the return march it was much the same; we could get no accommodation either for meat or drink but what we brought with us in our snapsacks."

From the want of a proper commissariat arose the practice of quartering troops on the country. Roughly this system prevailed from 1643 to 1649. Though styled "free quarter," the system did not imply that food and lodging were provided gratis, but only that payment therefor was deferred. A ticket was given to the civilian by the commissary specifying the number of soldiers quartered on him, the time they were entertained, and the amount due for such entertainment. Hundreds of such tickets still survive duly receipted as paid by the treasurer of the army. From 1649 this system was discontinued, and a third step in the development was taken. An addition of a certain sum was granted to soldiers on active service as billet money, and an Act passed for the more certain and constant supply of the soldiers with pay and the preventing of any further oppression or damage to the people by free quarter or billet. Whatever provisions regiments in the field might draw from the magazines of the garrisons they had to pay for or replace. In the same way the daily rations issued to the soldiers of any particular regiment or company were charged to its account, and deducted from the pay due to it when the regimental accounts were made up. The general result Dr. Firth sums up as follows:—

"On the whole, after making due allowance for their failures, the administrators of the Commonwealth and Protectorate solved the problem of feeding their forces with a fair amount of success. The army appears to have been better fed than the navy during the same period; at all events complaints are fewer. The commissariat department, it is evident, was far better organized than it had been in the earlier part of the Civil War, and the system compared favourably with that existing in most foreign armies at the time."

The same welcome light of closely detailed fact is thrown upon all the other sides of the organization of this memorable army—its clothing, arms, mounting, and tents, its drill and manœuvres. In the matter of the army medical organization, as in the commissariat, the whole structure had to be built up from its foundation. When at last order had been brought out of chaos there was a properly organized medical staff, consisting of two Physicians-General, a Surgeon-General, and an Apothecary-General. Each regiment had a regimental surgeon with two companions, whilst outside civilian physicians were employed, being paid by the job. Their bills still exist in hundreds.

"One, George Blagrove, sends in an account for the wounded soldiers cured by him, in which each injury is charged for according to its gravity. For curing a sore bruised leg he asked 10s., for a cut over the eye and a sore thrust in the arm 1l. The highest charge was 1l. 10s. for a certain John Bullock, who had a very sore cut in the fore part of his head, which caused a piece of his skull the breadth of a half-crown piece to be taken forth."

So, too, in the matter of hospitals. No field hospitals existed. The wounded in battle were collected by the countrymen round or by their comrades; no movable hospitals attended the army. But here again a determined effort at organization was made by the Parliament, and success more than partially achieved. The sick and wounded were billeted out, and provision for their cure and sustenance was made by the

Commissioners of the Parliament. After the capture of Bristol in 1649 the Commissioners took up a large house in that city and set up there a hospital of considerable size.

"They procured attendants and surgeons, provided subsistence for patients, and found quarters in neighbouring villages for those whom the hospital could not take in. They also saw to the burial of those who died of their wounds, and provided those who recovered with money to take them to their colours. In a report addressed to the Parliament they enlarged on the fortitude of the wounded, no less patient in their sufferings than they were courageous in their undertakings, and begged the House to reach forth its arm of comfort to these poor men, whose pay will be far short to defray their charges and expenses in this their extremity."

But these local hospitals at Bristol, Northampton, and elsewhere were only temporary establishments. Throughout the period the London hospitals (St. Bartholomew's, Bridewell, St. Thomas's, and Bethlehem) supplied the only permanent provision for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers. Dr. Firth gives some very interesting figures as to the totals of the patients who passed through them.

Finally, what about the poor soldiers broke in the war, their widows, their children? On this point Dr. Firth shows that the Cromwellian age set an example which might put our own to the blush:—

"There was an effort made to provide some support outside the hospitals both for disabled soldiers and for the widows and orphans of the dead. On the 25th Oct., 1642, the day after the battle of Edgehill, the two Houses published a declaration promising such a provision. It recited that whereas there were divers persons serving the Parliament in the present war who had little or nothing to maintain themselves, their wives and children, but by their own labours, the Lords and Commons would provide competent maintenance for such of them as should be maimed and thereby disabled, and in case such persons should be slain they would make provision for the livelihood of their wives and children. Though these promises were imperfectly fulfilled, owing to the financial difficulties of successive governments, a serious attempt was made to carry them out. In November, 1643, a special tax of about 4,000l. a month was ordered to be levied on the counties for the next six months. The allowance to the disabled or their families was not to be more than 4s. a week. The funds raised were to be administered by four 'Treasurers for maimed soldiers,' who had their office at Cordwainers' Hall in London. In August, 1644, after the expiration of this ordinance, 200l. a week was charged on the Excise and was ordered to be paid to the Treasurers. Three years later the fines for non-payment of the Excise duties were assigned to the same purpose, and other sums of money were from time to time voted."

At the Restoration the whole of this humane provision of hospitals and pensions came to an end. The 140 soldiers still in the hospitals in September, 1660, were discharged. Some 1,500 widows and orphans who had been in receipt of pensions and 1,700 maimed soldiers who were out-pensioners were given twelve weeks' pay apiece, and dismissed with letters of recommendation to the justices of their respective counties. So closed the history of the Long Parliament's effort to provide for its faithful soldiers. Seventeenth-century England was not rich—indeed, it was financially distressed,

and had hardly any mechanism for the creation of money. Yet it honestly strove to do its best for those who suffered in its cause. What is modern England doing to-day?

This army had a religion and politics of its own; sagacious, firm, and true as any institution has ever been that has grown on British soil. But the account of these matters is so condensed, so closely packed, and of so absorbing an interest that it is impossible to present it in abstract.

And when the army came to be disbanded at the Restoration it still showed the same majestic steadiness of discipline, sagacity, and self-restraint. A homogeneous and compact force, whose sword swayed the balance of the realm, simply demanded its arrears of pay and—quietly dissolved. Is there in the history of any country an incident comparable to this? And the marvel is that the greater when it is borne in mind that to all appearances the full tale of the arrears never was paid. Dr. Firth says something like 700,000l. was paid as arrears on the disbandment at the Restoration. We could wish that he would re-examine the point, for the only official account that appears to have survived shows hardly half that amount to have been paid. As this account has never been printed, and as it shows in brief the final form of this memorable army, it may be reproduced. It is as follows (Declared Accounts, Audit Office, Bundle 47, Roll 8):—

One fortnight's pay for the various regiments of foot and horse in England	26,823 15 10
Moneys issued to the several regiments of horse and foot and garrisons in satisfaction of all their arrears in order to the disbanding of them—	
The Duke of Albemarle's regiment	6,813 11 8
The Duke of Buckingham's regiment	6,593 12 7
The Earl of Northampton's regiment	7,480 12 7
The Earl of Peterborough's regiment	4,359 2 9
Lord Belayne's regiment	7,354 0 6
Lord Mordaunt's regiment	7,609 7 9
Lord Herbert's regiment	7,093 15 9
Four companies of Lord Widdrington's regiment	4,237 2 9
Col. Sir Henry Cholmeley's regiment	4,935 18 7
Col. Charles Fairfax's regiment	9,564 1 3
Col. Thomas Read's regiment	7,885 15 10
Col. Leonard Lytcoot's regiment	10,352 15 1
Col. John Hubbert's regiment	10,046 19 7
Total for 13 regiments of foot	99,806 16 8
The Duke of York's regiment	14,461 10 7
The Duke of Albemarle's regiment	15,285 2 9
The Earl of Sandwich's regiment	16,514 1 10
The Earl of Oxford's regiment	15,928 6 10
Lord Hawley's regiment	15,775 15 11
Lord Howard's regiment	10,587 11 9
Sir John Cloberie's regiment	12,870 4 0
Sir Hugh Bethel's regiment	14,801 14 4
Col. O'Neale's regiment	16,252 6 3
Col. Sir Richard Ingoldsby's regiment	14,702 12 2
Col. Sir Edward Rossiter's regiment	15,473 17 0
Col. Sir Ralph Knight's regiment	17,336 15 3
Total for 12 regiments of horse	179,989 18 8
Garrison of Sandown, Windsor, Calshot Castle, Hurst Castle and Plymouth	939 14 4
Garrison of Jersey and Guernsey	5,044 3 4
Garrison of Cardiff and Tenby	1,395 5 8
Garrison of Ludlow, Shrewsbury and Chester	1,739 7 8
Garrison of Isle of Wight	3,269 6 4
Garrison of Clifford's Tower, Hull and Scarborough Castle	445 16 0
Garrison of Landguard Fort	980 10 2
Garrison of Tilbury Fort	947 18 0
Garrison of Pendennis Castle	170 8 0
Total for Garrisons	14,933 9 6
Payments to sundry officers and soldiers not present at the general disbanding	20,053 6 1½
Grand total	341,637 6 9

Contentio Veritatis: Essays in Constructive Theology. By Six Oxford Tutors. (Murray.)

THIS book comes to us late, but deserves recognition as representing a school of thought which has as yet no adequate literature. It is impossible to consider these essays without reference both to 'Lux Mundi' and that famous volume 'Essays and Reviews,' which awakened so violent a commotion a couple of generations ago. Such comparison is, we think, largely to the advantage of Dr. Rashdall and his contributors. To the general body of that public which regards orthodoxy, in the narrower sense, as a test of truth, all three books are, perhaps, equally unpleasant phenomena. But the interest of none of them really arose from this. 'Essays and Reviews' was an attempt to vindicate the principle of free, scientifically conducted inquiry in matters of religion. But, probably from the conditions of its origin, it was little else. A series of isolated essays, it afforded no general view of Christianity, and was, indeed, mainly notable on the negative side. Some of the authors, such as Mark Pattison and Jowett, were men of brilliant intellectual gifts, and they wrote much that was worthy of remembrance. But, as is now known from later publications, their hold on any positive creed was of the slightest; and thus, though the aim of the writers was to establish in the sphere of religion the rights of the truth-lover, they offered no real help to an age that was seriously perplexed as to its faith.

'Lux Mundi,' on the other hand, was avowedly written by "servants of the Catholic creed and Church"; and so, while it affected the old High Churchmen with horror at the audacities of Dr. Gore, its help to the "distressed faith" which it professed to "succour" was too much that of advocacy to be convincing. True, it was occupied with, and to a certain extent succeeded in, setting out that faith in relation to modern philosophy, and some of the essays, like that of Aubrey Moore, are permanently valuable. In so far as it ministered—as it undoubtedly did—to the growth of enlightenment and impartiality among the High Church party it performed a service. But without in any way attributing motives to the authors, one could not but feel that some of their writing had too much of the impression of leading up to a foregone conclusion to produce the effect desired.

The present book is different from either of its predecessors. Its authors claim that "criticism must be wholly free," and there is little or no taint of a *parti pris* about their writing. Whatever the value of the conclusions of the various writers, a question into which we cannot enter here, there is no doubt of their being their own, adopted from a sense of their truth and reasonableness, and in no way held because incumbent upon them as Churchmen or as clergymen. Some may deny the right of men with such convictions as are implied in this book to be in holy orders. But no candid person can deny to them the credit of having formed their convictions on a reasoned and dispassionate study of such evidence as they could gather. In regard to miracles, the line taken by nearly all is one which would have seemed little short of blasphemy

a century or less ago, and is sure to be condemned by many now. But all the more weight is to be attached to the declaration in the preface:—

"They are agreed that, as the result of the rapid progress in certain departments of human knowledge which has made the Victorian Age the most revolutionary epoch (in these matters) since the Reformation, a very considerable restatement and even reconstruction of parts of our religious teaching is inevitable; and at the same time they are agreed that other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, even Jesus Christ."

It is this fact that differentiates these essays from 'Essays and Reviews.' That book was essentially nebulous in its teaching, and could leave the reader with little or no idea as to what religious truth, if any at all, the writers held to be of fundamental importance. This is essentially constructive and profoundly Christian. It is an attempt to disengage the essential from the accidental elements of Christianity, and to show that in the writers' view these essential elements, so far from being opposed to reason and science, are in the fullest accord with them. How much outcry the book may arouse in "the religious world" it is not our business to inquire; the real purpose of the writers is never destructive, but a critical restatement where needful of fundamental truth. Ever since Paley's pre-eminence was assailed it has been felt that something was at fault in the argument from miracles, even if they were shown to have happened. The writers of this volume boldly declare that the fault lay in putting them in the forefront of an argument for a spiritual interpretation of the universe. So far as we can gather, their views would greatly vary as to how far they could attach their own credence to any particular alleged miraculous occurrence; but they seem one and all agreed that physical miracles are a matter of no more than secondary importance, and that it does not greatly concern us whether they happened as on the orthodox view or not. We are not inquiring whether these notions are right, but pointing out that this is the view that gives the book its significance, and will arrest attention from the wide public which abhors apologetics. The ordinary person may be apt to inquire, If this be admitted, what remains of Christianity? The answer, in the view of the essayists, is, *All*—that has even now any power to affect the lives and thoughts of men. For, if we consider the positive content of the religious teaching of these writers, it will be found to contain all that, to the view of many, Christianity has been meaning as vital religion, to the last generation at least, and much that seems the exclusive possession of High Churchmen.

We have never seen the metaphysical argument for idealism set forth with such lucidity and cogency to the non-philosophical reader as in Dr. Rashdall's essay—except, indeed, in the writings of the great neglected eighteenth-century bishop to whom Dr. Rashdall refers. It is a pity that Berkeley is not more studied, and his style at least imitated by our modern thinkers. It never had its equal for the limpid simplicity with which it sets forth complex and profound arguments. To take another point, so far from vanishing with the relegation of mira-

cles to the second place, the doctrines of the Person and the teaching of Christ, of a Church, and even of the Sacraments are seen to grow clearer from their disentanglement from obsolete forms, or at least, whether or no the forms are obsolete, the notions are shown to be independent of them. This book is, of course, no *summa theologiae*, and we should greatly like a more complete treatment of the doctrine of sin than is given incidentally by Mr. Wild. It is, of course, possible to quarrel with its authors from more than one standpoint. But the volume is a fact. The honesty and intellectual gifts of the writers in their search for truth are unquestioned and unquestionable. They let it plainly be seen what their opinion of the net result of the process of free inquiry is; their opinion may be wrong, but it exists and cannot be ignored. It may be described in a sentence as the belief that (1) Christian Theism is established on an unassailable foundation of reason; (2) a sober and impartial view of the evidence leads to the conviction that Jesus was the supreme revealer, teacher, and redeemer of mankind; and (3) religion, so long as it exists on earth, needs and normally obtains expression in some form of church and sacraments.

It is clear that the modern Broad Church party (if we may use a name which would probably be repudiated) owes much to the Tractarians, and has in its elements of leverage on general opinion which the old school of Jowett and Stanley indisputably lacked. Looking at evidence afforded by writings like those of Mr. Henson, who is "popular" in a sense, and other indications, into which we cannot here enter, we are inclined to share the belief of the essayists

"that they represent tendencies and points of view which are far more common among the clergy of the Church of England than is commonly supposed by persons whose impressions about clerical opinion are derived from current controversies, whether in the secular or the religious press."

Anyhow, we welcome the book, and believe it to have appeared at a singularly opportune moment. Such a collection of essays should be a valuable corrective of erroneous opinion as to the dominant tendencies of thinking minds in the Church of England.

Words and their Ways in English Speech. By J. Bradstreet Greenough and G. Lynan Kittredge. (London, Macmillan & Co.; New York, the Macmillan Company.)

THE inquiry how words have come to be what they are is a valuable element of general education, in proportion to the aid it gives in comprehending the exact meaning and function of words and phrases, and in appreciating the dignity and marvel of language. Such educational value attaches to these interesting chapters on 'Words and their Ways,' though its main purpose is to answer some of the questions that occur to the practical man in moments "when the amazing phenomenon of articulate speech comes home to him as a kind of commonplace miracle." The authors have wisely ignored, or summarily dismissed, speculative questions which occupy the imagination more than the reasoning

powers, and which have led to much controversy bringing little edification. If our busy practical man is attracted by the problem of the origin of language he is rescued from waste of time and energy by the curt pronouncement that "we do not know, and we can never know, how language began." It is, however, very properly asserted that

"in the absolute sense of the term a word has no 'essential' meaning. Words are conventional signs. They mean what they are intended to by the speaker and understood to mean by the hearer. There is no other sense in which language can be properly said to signify anything."

This is generally true, in spite of many cases in which the same set of words has one meaning for the speaker and sundry other meanings for his hearers. No human convention can secure complete reciprocity. Defective reciprocity between interlocutors is one of the causes owing to which so many words change their significations. Another barren discussion is disposed of in the words, "Where this Indo-European mother-language was first spoken nobody knows" (p. 161). The popular and mischievous fallacy that laws of sound-change admit of no exceptions is dismissed in the phrase, "Comparative grammar is almost an exact science." The reader is not troubled with the sounds of the Indo-European mother-language or with its affinity to other mother-languages, or with the pedantries of purists who seem to ignore the constant operation of the "desire for novelty" in language. But within the limits of verified observation, and without the irksome technicalities of linguistic specialists, there is much very useful information to be acquired about words and languages, and of this there is a well-selected and well-arranged assortment in these twenty-six chapters, which all students of language ought to peruse, if only for the sake of the sensible criticisms of philological maxims and generalizations and the happy choice of illustrative examples. The philology is derived not merely from grammars and dictionaries, but also from a serviceable intimacy with literature.

Only once have Profs. Greenough and Kittredge adopted a fallacious theory—namely, a modified form of the saying of Hamann that "all language is poetry." Yet this error is suggestive, and offers an opportunity for pointing out that the figures of oratory and poetry, metaphor, metonymy, litotes, pleonasm, &c., are studied or artistic adaptations of the "unstudied processes of our ordinary speech." The fallacy is due to insufficient appreciation of the difference in method implied by the epithet "unstudied" (p. 6). Prof. Skeat's derivation of "gawk" sb. from Anglo-Saxon "gæac" (=cuckoo), akin to Old Norse "gaurk", is refuted by the longer forms of the adjective "gawk", namely, "gaulick-handed," "gallok-handed," allied to French dialectic "gôle," Swedish "valen" = "benumbed," according to Prof. Skeat's more recent note on "gawky." Yet on p. 366 we read, "A gawk is properly a cuckoo, and comes from the Old Norse." This is the correct etymology of "gowk," which word may have contaminated "gawk" as to meaning and function. The verb "gawk" is most probably an extension of "gaw" (=look

intently), and not related to "gowk" or "gawk" sb., or "gawk" adj., "gawky." The 'N.E.D.' suggests that "gawk" sb. is either from "gawk" adj. or "gawk" vb. The excellent chapter on 'Words from the Names of Animals' would be improved by the addition of "bugle," "to cave in" (for "to calve in" from "calf"), "crane," "easel" (Ger. "Esel" = ass, "to ferret out," "gudgeon," "muscle" (Lat. *musculus* = "little mouse"), "torpedo," and "urchin." We cannot accept the last two clauses of "This form *agro-* (*agri-*) nowhere exists by itself, but it must once have so existed, or it could not have been used in making compounds," in view of "au-spicious," "man-cipium" (p. 172). Nor is the analysis of Lat. "iteratio" into "i+ti+ro+a+ti+o—" quite impregnable (p. 170). We have noted a few Americanisms, such as "puckery" = astringent (p. 20), "society buds," and "adults not otherwise ticketed as vulgar," where "ticketed" suggests the shop window (p. 314).

It is misleading to say that the suffix "-able" in *saleable* and *eatable* is arrived at by "having borrowed the word 'habitable.'" It is due to a faulty division of Latin derivatives such as "habitable." We note this trifle because philologists are prone to assume arbitrarily that a form has followed the analogy of some particular form, and to use this assumption as if it were an absolute certainty.

The most attractive chapters are those on 'The Literary Language,' 'Fashion in Language,' 'Fossils,' 'Generalization of Meaning,' 'Specialization of Meaning,' 'Transference of Meaning,' 'Degeneration of Meaning,' 'Euphemism,' and 'Folk-Etymology.' The following passage will serve to exemplify the tone and style of the work:—

"Everybody.....who speaks or writes with any care must be a purist in some degree, for we all have our pet aversions in vocabulary and construction. Both the purist and the innovator are necessary factors in the development of a cultivated tongue. Without the purist our language would change with extravagant rapidity; our vocabulary, for example, would give daily hospitality to hosts of new words which have nothing but whim to justify them, and which would be soon superseded by equally lawless formations. Without the innovator our language would come to a dead stop, so far as literary expression is concerned, and in a short time the speech of books would have lagged so far behind the speech of conversation that the two would form different dialects. The history of any literary language is, then, a record of successive compromises and readjustments between the old and the new."

Etymology has its humours. A modern "barouche" (p. 132) is a four-wheeled bicycle, for "barouche" goes back through French, German, and Italian to the Latin "birotus" (= two-wheeled); so that we might have used the rare "barouchette" instead of "bicycle," as "twy-wheel" is scarcely euphonious. It is a pity that, as a "hand-cart" is etymologically a "bicycle," the new machine was not called "foot-car," on the analogy of "hand-cart," but "cycle," it is, and "cycle" it is likely to remain in spite of all regrets. Our author's remarks on folk-etymology lead us to suggest that "bus" is due to "omni" or "omby" being taken for a mysterious, and therefore superfluous, adjective.

The reputation which Whitney made for American linguistics is being well advanced by his successors. The present contribution from Harvard to the study of English is the best book of the kind yet published, and constitutes a good introduction to the serious study of English speech or of the Indo-European group of languages.

The Scott Country. By the Rev. W. S. Crockett. (Black.)

Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility. By J. S. Fleming, F.S.A.Scot. (Gardner.)

A SCOTCH publisher was wont to speak of old woodcut blocks as "cleeshies." There is a good deal of the "cleeshy" in Mr. W. S. Crockett's book, 'The Scott Country.' The illustrations are of divers kinds: some are photographs of no great merit; others are "cleeshies," indeed, like Birket Foster's 'Harden' (not a very good work) and a 'Fast Castle' after Turner. Here a considerable part of Logan's Keep is represented as yet standing, but now, in fact, scarce anything is left, and the photographer's art gives a much less sublime view of the cliffs than Turner did. On the whole, the illustrations, especially the photographs, must unfavourably affect the reader who knows not the Border. Everything looks stunted. Ruberslaw is too clearly not a "mountain," and the alien student infers that Border writers are not only patriotic, but excessively imaginative. However, the photographers employed scarcely do justice to what Scott gravely called "mountains," and Prosper Mérimée styled "bosses verdâtres." The country has more than one kind of charm, and we understand that Yarrow is to be much embellished by a light railway. As much ought to be done for Teviot and Ettrick, and tea-gardens (or whisky-gardens) ought to be scattered along the line at suitable "intervals for refreshment." The "cleeshy" is not absent from what is invidiously called "the letterpress." The old, old extracts from Lockhart are served up again; this appears to be inevitable. For the rest, Mr. Crockett deals with the other local celebrities of the country of Scott, which has been uncommonly rich in writers who, if not great poets, have left one or two good songs behind them. Hogg, of course, infinitely excels the rest of the rural minstrels, being a man of undoubted genius, both for prose and rhyme, though destitute of training. His 'Confessions of a Justified Sinner' add a horror to the empty moors at the head of Ettrick, and, in many passages, suggest Stevenson's touch. Jamie Thomson is more celebrated than studied; and, but for his friendship with Scott, Leyden would be forgotten, though undeservedly. Mr. Crockett is generously disposed to many other tuneful persons, from Thomas of Ercildoune to Prof. Veitch. He also deals with the history and traditions of the countryside, occasionally discriminating in favour of verifiable facts; at other times letting legend have her agreeable way. About the Rhymer he is firm, and scouts "the popular, though absurd, tradition of his translation to Fairyland." Certainly we have no authoritative and contemporary documents to attest the

circumstance. On the other hand, Mr. Crockett informs us that Johnnie Faa was "the real lover of Ladie Jean Hamilton, daughter of the first Earl of Haddington and wife of the sixth Earl of Cassilis." If so, Lord Cassilis appears to have taken the escapade of his lady with good humour. He wedded her in 1621; in 1642 (December 15th) he invites Lord Eglinton to her funeral, and speaks of her with affection, as the 'Eglinton Papers' prove. So good a tale as the slaying of Jamie Thomson's father by a ghost who resented Presbyterian exorcism might have been inserted. As for the 'Seasons,' we can hardly say, with Mr. Crockett, that "artificialism is entirely absent," though

Scotia, with exulting tear,
Proclaims that Thomson was her son,

as Burns rapturously sang. "Jeddart Justice" is, we think, correctly explained by Mr. Crockett as a reference to the summary justice of the Border commissioners of James VI. and I. They themselves pitied their victims, but it is needless to pity Johnnie Armstrong, whose betrayal seems to rest on a ballad, filtered through the fabulous Pitscottie. As to fair maiden Liliard, who fought at Ancrum Moor, her name may be derived from a place, Liliot. But if Warden's days were held at "Liliot Cross," the place must have been close on the actual marches, which Ancrum Moor is not. For the Border meetings at "Liliot Cross" we are vaguely referred to "very early documents." That the Cavers gauntlets were "taken from the proud Percy" seems a tradition as doubtful as the famous wedding of Harden to Muckle-Moued Meg of Elibank, the lady being preferable to the gibbet. Mr. Crockett strongly doubts this tale, and we believe that a variant occurs in Germany. If Hawick was, perhaps, "a settlement of the Gadeni," and if the Gadeni were Celts, as seems likely, they, at least, cannot have called the place "Haga-wic, Hawick," the fenced in habitation. A local poet, unnamed, sings, of Flodden:—

Round about their gallant king,
For countrie and for crown,
Stude the dauntless Border ring,
Till the last was hackit down.

Perhaps the people of Hawick did

make good
Their dark impenetrable wood,

but the "Border ring" (as it is too appropriately styled) went for the loot. Far from being "hackit down," the Borderers were still on the field next morning, with an eye, as was deemed, to the plunder, but a volley from the English guns prevailed on them to withdraw. However, these were Berwickshire spears, Humes, Logans, Chirnsides, and the rest. The yearly Common Riding of Hawick is a remarkable survival in a place not apt to brood over the storied past. Mr. Crockett believes that the Hawick chorus, "Teribus and Terioden," is "probably a relic of North Anglian heathendom, part of a pious invocation to the Scandinavian deities Thor and Odin." But are "Anglians" Scandinavians? That "Terioden" is only a modern nonsense rhyme to "Flodden" has been averred by sceptics (who had better not say so at Hawick). We certainly never heard that, at Selkirk, "an English standard" from Flodden was preserved; and a local sceptic sees in this venerable relic

the flag of the weavers. The Selkirk "coat of arms" has no more to do with Flodden than with Colenso; the Madonna and Child are from the town seal, as Mr. Crockett thinks "more than likely." Mr. Crockett, probably by a slip of the pen, calls 'The Souters of Selkirk' of older date than Flodden, while adding that "the town rose into prominence during the eighteenth century for its manufacture of shoes," whence the inhabitants are called "souters." Indeed, he also says that the ballad is of date subsequent to Flodden. The legend about boiling Lord Soulis is as apocryphal as "the fragmentary ballad of 'Barthram's Dirge,'" by Surtees of Mainsforth. Was Sir Alexander Gibson (Lord Durie) kidnapped on Leith sands or on the sands north of St. Andrews? Both tales are told. Mr. Crockett follows Scott, who votes for Leith, and cites an authority of 1714, very long after the event, if ever the event occurred. As to Traquair and the Forty-five, Mr. Crockett might have consulted 'The Memorials of John Murray of Broughton.' The earl assuredly did not show well in that business. Mr. Crockett is right, and Sir Walter was quite wrong, in his identification of the Fair Dodhead in the ballad of 'Jamie Telfer,' whence we may infer that Scott is not the author of the ballad, though he, or Hogg, seems to have touched it up. The right Dodhead is near Skelfhill and Teviot, not in Ettrick, as Scott strangely supposed. Mr. Crockett also puts Sybil's Well (in 'Marmion') in its proper place; a fictitious Sybil's Well is shown to tourists. It may be added that if the Scots, from Flodden, saw the English cross Twizel bridge (as in 'Marmion' they do), they must have had eyes like those of which Sam Weller disclaimed the possession. Sir Walter treated history and topography in his poems much as Turner treated landscape. There was nothing photographic in his descriptions, as is proved by Mr. Crockett's photographs.

The word "lodgings," in English, is destitute of romance. But in Scots the town house of a prince or earl might be called his "lodgings." Mr. Fleming has designed, very agreeably, a number of old "lodgings" in the town of Stirling, and many country houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries yet extant in the shire. The handsome volume which contains Mr. Fleming's drawings offers also brief accounts of these picturesque relics, of their builders, and of their history. Probably the author is more at home with pencil than with pen, and he would have done well to get some professed antiquary to correct his proof-sheets. Thus Sir Hugh Paterson may be correctly described as *miles*, but not as *militis*. Of all people the antiquary needs to know Latin, and, if he does not, he had better leave the language of ancient Rome unquoted. It is full of pitfalls, as in the reference to "Sir Hugh, *militis*." In the third line of chap. i. "dilapidated" is printed "delapidated," which is not quite the same thing. *Tympani* hardly sounds correct, and the word "ascribe" ought not to be used in place of "describe." In the Latin language there were prepositions which had certain meanings disregarded by Mr. Fleming. He errs also in thinking that the great Montrose was "Duke of Montrose" in 1645. The following sentence

about Callander House is not lucid, and appears inconsistent with respect to the science of arithmetic: "On January 13th, 1566, she [Mary Stuart] visited her friends, with the royal infant, spending four days, on the 24th of that month with them." It is not easy to spend four days on any one day, whether it be the 13th, the 24th, or (as Mr. Fleming apparently means) both. This stay of four days was interesting, though Mr. Fleming does not say so, because the Queen was taking Darnley to Kirk o' Field. Whether Lord Livingstone, the owner of Callander, was mixed up with what presently occurred at Kirk o' Field is uncertain, but really "Rotherim" is an eccentric way of spelling Rotherham, where Lady Livingstone "was left ill," says Mr. Fleming. He has produced such a pretty book, and his drawings of old houses, with their gables, crow steps, turrets, doorways, and quaint nooks, are so pleasing, that we can but regret his lapses of knowledge and vagaries in spelling.

Among his houses Mar's lodgings are nearly the most interesting. The Mars were often keepers of Stirling Castle and custodians of infant heirs to the crown. As the party politics of Scotland were a mere series of plots to kidnap princes, each Mar had a delicate task. In view of the age and the country the Mars were men of honour. It was the Regent Mar, apparently, who began to build the "lodging," which is decorated with coroneted "A's," though Erskine was more frequently spelt in the present way. Mr. Fleming also pictures the Mar house of Alloa Tower, where Queen Mary stayed soon after the birth of James VI.; Buchanan represents her visit to Mar as a very disreputable jaunt. Bannockburn House is a good example; here Prince Charles and Clementina Walkinshaw began their unhappy love affair. Airth, a remarkably fine old place, was the home of the Rev. Robert Bruce, who had such endless trouble with James VI. over the Gowrie conspiracy. The House of Touch is also a relic of many ages and orders, and has its own Jacobite memories. In fact, almost every one of the houses, whether "lodgings" in town or *château* in the country, is rich in romantic memories. The Elphinstone House, according to Mr. Fleming, was the abode of a man who fell at Flodden, while his father died at Pinkiecleugh. He must have been a very aged veteran, still in arms so many years after the death of his son. Indeed, Mr. Fleming ought to be more careful.

The Knights of Aristophanes. Edited by Robert Alexander Neil. (Cambridge, University Press.)

The Comedies of Aristophanes. By B. B. Rogers.—*Frogs: Ecclesiastes.* (Bell & Sons.)

A PATHETIC interest attaches to the edition of the 'Knights' before us: the editor was snatched away in the fulness of his powers last summer, and many will echo the tribute paid to him in the introductory pages by his friends. He was, however, able to leave behind him in his long-expected work a memorial worthy of his powers.

The 'Knights' of Aristophanes presents few difficulties of textual criticism, but all

of them are frankly met and fully discussed here. The editor, while avowedly conservative, has evidently given due weight and consideration to the views of previous scholars, and mentions without blame conjectures which a less patient scholar would criticize as they deserve. Throughout this portion of his commentary his attitude is that of one who would rather aim at the truth than win in any controversy with another editor. His sympathy with his author's spirit and his own wide knowledge have given him here, too, a great advantage over many of his predecessors. We take at random two instances of his matter and manner in dealing with such questions:—

"872, ἐμβάδων, MSS.; ἐμβάδων, Dind. and most editors; Meineke, Vind. Arist., 62, says, 'sic constanter Attici ζεύγος cum duali conjungunt.'"

This is Neil's comment:—

"This is entirely wrong; ζεύγος ἐμβάδων is as unnatural as a 'pair of two shoes.' The gen. pl. is regular, though editors perversely give the dual sometimes. Fr., 52, βοῦδαριον ζεύγος. Alcæus, Com., 14, ζεύγος βοῶν. Antiphanes, 205, τῶν ζεύγος; Andoc., Alcib., 26, ζεύγος ἵππων; and so Isocr., Vig., 25, κυλίκων ζεύγος. Ister ap. Athen., xi. 478B. (Fr. Hist. Gr. i. 423), ζεύγος σπυρίδων. Anth. Pal., vi. 28, 5, ζεύγος χηνῶν; ib., 231, 4, ζεύγος δημαγῶγων. Plut., Agis, 2, ζεύγος δρακόντων. Ti. Gracch., 1, στροφίγγων ζεύγος. C.I.A., ii. 834 b, ζεύγος σκυφῶν; ib., iii. 60, ὀρνυθείων ζεύγος, &c. Dioctetian's Tariff, 4, 23-51. The only case I know of the dual is Ar., Fr., 344, 4, ζευγάριον οἰκείων βοῶν, where there is special emphasis on the ordinary farmer's two oxen and no more. In Æsch., Agam., 44, there is more to be said for Dindorf's ζεύγος Ἀτρεΐδων than for most such duals; but MSS. have Ἀτρεΐδων."

On line 940 we have the following:—

"ἀποπνιγείης, MSS.; ἐπαποπνιγείης, Elmsley; ἀμ' ἀποπνιγείης, Bergk."

Neil comments:—

"πνι is of course impossible in ordinary comic iambic trimeter; but such things are allowed in lyric metres, and I cannot think there is sufficient reason to introduce any conjecture; tragic scansion would give burlesque emphasis to the curse."

Independent, however, and fearless in his criticisms as he was, Neil shows throughout due regard to his predecessors in the same field. His obligations to Dr. Rutherford and Cobet more especially are fully and frankly acknowledged, and, like the former, he would seem to have taken for his motto the ἑλευθέριος δούλευε δούλος οὐκ ἔσει of Menander.

When we turn to the expegetical commentary we realize even more how excellent a scholar and how great a teacher has been lost to the world by Neil's premature death. We are struck by the wealth of illustration to be found throughout; on every page there are quotations from literature, ancient and modern, which are the product of wide reading and yet are never inappropriate to the text on which the editor comments. We have not space to quote more than one or two extracts from these notes, and must refer the reader who desires fuller confirmation of our eulogy to the commentary itself. The note on τῶν κακῶν in the first line may be quoted as being but the first among many specimens of lucid and sensible exposition:—

"In colloquial Greek and Latin κακός and malus were constantly used with a meaning that in modern times would be expressed by an imprecation. 'Bad' is a poor rendering in hundreds of such cases. τί κακόν, Thesmoph., 1080, is quid, malum? κακίζω is to 'swear at,' and the κακοδαίμονισταί mentioned in Lysias were an Athenian 'Hell Fire Club.' The use is more common in Latin; malum was the common imprecation of a Roman, and the adjective has a similar meaning in many such cases as Horace's mali culices, Catullus's malus liber and mæle tenebræ; male mulcatus in Cicero, Brutus, 88, Phædrus, 1, 3, 9, is a weaker form of Lord Wharton's 'damnable mauled.' The words ἀγαθός, κακός, bonus, malus, so obscure in origin, may have all had a religious meaning once; this would suit their social and political usage, as nobility were *διογενεῖς*, and also such cases as mala lingua, malum carmen."

Notes of similar interest to the above will be found throughout the commentary. We have marked especially those on διασκανδικίζω, l. 19; θεοῖς ἐχθρός, 34; τεχνὴν ποιῆσθαι, 63; ἀγάθε, 160; κόβαλος, 270; θυννοσκοπῶν, 313; λάβραξ, 361; χαλαζάω, 385; λίταρος, 536; βρνάζω, 602; σιτίξω, 715; νεανίσκων, 731; χίδρα, 806, as instances in which the editor's knowledge both of languages and literatures has stood him in good stead.

Special attention may be directed to the note on 130, where the true Greek distinction between ζῆς and σχέσις, with that between ζῆω and σχήσω, is defined and the exceptions collected and explained; to that on 174, wherein is contained a most convincing defence of the manuscript reading Καρχήδονα; to the explanation of ἐφ' ἑνδεκα κωπαῖς offered in the note on 546; and the common sense which lets bad alone in 755.

There are three appendixes to this volume, and each of them merits notice here. The title of the first is 'The Particle γε.' It is difficult without fuller quotation than our space would allow to give a true impression of the value of the essay here contained in twenty-two pages. We can only state briefly that the author's aim was, as he modestly puts it, "to bring together certain principles that regulate the use of the particle," and that by dint of thorough and exhaustive research he has succeeded in his endeavour. The conclusions which he reaches are supported by quotation from the whole of Greek literature, and if we are not certain about γε in our texts of Homer and Pindar, yet we can feel sure that, as regards Attic Greek, γε's business is settled and γε "properly based." In Neil's words: "The limits within which γε may be used have been given; though wide, they are real limits, and cases beyond them must be regarded with suspicion."

The second appendix deals with the 'Political Use of Moral Terms.' More particularly interesting are the discussions on the words ἀσφαλής and πονηρός, μοχθηρός used in this connexion.

The third appendix is a short excursus on the use of 'Tragic Rhythm in Comedy.' Neil's own position is that Aristophanes seldom, if ever, uses a purely tragic line without intention. The instances he quotes from the 'Knights,' on which he has already commented, are supported by parallels from other plays, and incidentally Cobet's "certa lex metrica" concerning the third foot of a tragic iambic ('Nov. Lect.,' p. 207) is

shown to fail in at least four instances, three of which are taken from one scene of the 'Bacchæ.'

The work is completed by three indexes, and is in all respects worthy of the play. It is with profound regret that we reflect that its editor will produce no more. We can only trust that among his pupils some may be found to carry on the work he has begun.

Many years have passed since we noticed the last result of Mr. Rogers's Aristophanic labours, which have always been valued by the discerning. His 'Wasps' (1875) is now difficult to get, as appeared at the time of the Cambridge Greek play. The praise that we first gave long ago is equally due now. Mr. Rogers occupies a unique position among commentators on Aristophanes, and the news of his increased leisure leads us to hope that he will be able to complete his translation and commentary, a model for scholars at home and abroad. In a play like the 'Ecclesiastæ' our Western ideas make translation particularly difficult. Each stumbling-block Mr. Rogers has surmounted with admirable tact and spirit, two qualities not often combined. And Mr. Rogers knows his English classics, too, from Milton to Mulvaney, the sure hall-mark of a good translator. His rendering is, in fact, as good as any one could wish, whether scholar or reader in mere pursuit of enjoyment. The real poetry of some of the Aristophanic lyrics has been admirably preserved, while the cut-and-thrust of the dialogue is as sharp and neat as English allows.

Mr. Rogers's critical powers are also remarkable. He has a keen eye for everything that has been done of late in that line in separate papers as well as editions, and yet he presents a refreshing independence. The only instance in which we find serious ignorance of the results of modern scholarship is in the reference to Monk's note in Eur. ('Hipp.,' 643) on ἴνα with the past indicative, which is now antiquated ('Ecclesiastæ,' l. 426). In these phrases ἴνα is essentially final, as is shown, indeed, by the negative μηδὲν in 'O.T.' 1389 (Jebb's note). In l. 129 of the 'Ecclesiastæ,' "Arphrades" is surely selected as being by derivation a garrulous, very adroverful person, without any essential reference to his undesirable reputation. It is as in Mr. Dobson's

Ensign (of Bragg's) made a terrible clangour.

There was a living prototype for the name there too, but it was the right name for the occasion, whether it existed or not.

NEW NOVELS.

Ahana. By K. M. Edge. (Chapman & Hall.)

ONE conceives the author of this long and painstaking story to be a lady who has lived for some time in India, and (be it said without flippancy or disrespect) read her Kipling appreciatively and well. The theme is one of sentimental gloom, with constant hints of tragic development; and that perhaps is the most widely popular kind of sentiment. A young English officer in India is made the heir to a great estate in England by a relative who desires above all things a suitable and dignified marriage and well-

bred offspring for his successor. In the circumstances, our hero, the young officer, naturally falls desperately in love with a supposed Eurasian girl of more or less reputable antecedents in India. This is Ahana; and before the end of the story is reached we learn that Ahana is really an English girl of irreproachable birth and breeding, whose true parentage has been hidden from her for mercenary reasons by her supposed father, the villain of the history. This, of course, makes marriage with the well-endowed hero feasible, were it not forbidden by the tragic note which prevails throughout the story. The catastrophe is not very convincing, but it is full of the sentimental kind of forced pathos. The "Wee Willie Winkie" type of boy, with a lackadaisical Mrs. Hawksbee without pluck for his mamma, figures in these pages with rather tiresome prominence. The pictures of Eurasian life are the best things in the book.

Marta. By Paul Gwynne. (Constable & Co.)

SPAIN is perhaps the one European country where it is still possible in the twentieth century to lay the scene of a genuine though entirely modern romance. Mr. Gwynne's story of Marta and her two English lovers, as narrated by one of them, has a distinctly mediæval flavour in some of its grimmer episodes, and yet one feels that in Spain it might have happened yesterday. The author knows the country, its language, and its customs so intimately that he forgets his readers may not be equally privileged, and his perpetual lapses into the Spanish tongue may prove tiresome to the uninitiated. He has encumbered the narrative with a good deal of unnecessary detail, which makes the earlier chapters a little heavy; but when once the scene is transferred to Spain one finds a freshness and vivacity of treatment which go far to compensate for any fault of crudeness and inexperience. Mr. Gwynne writes of some of the customs of the country with a frankness unusual in an English novelist, and at the same time with a commendable absence of coarseness.

A Friend of Nelson. By Horace G. Hutchinson. (Longmans & Co.)

By old-established custom, which may plead the authority of Scott and Dumas, the writer of an historical novel has a right to modify the facts of history to suit the requirements of his narrative, but not merely to gratify a love of change. Can it be anything but love of change, or ignorance, which has led Mr. Hutchinson to travesty the details of the battle of Copenhagen—as, for instance, in describing the ships as engaged on both sides, or the Monarch hotly engaged with the Three Crowns battery? What we still more object to is that, writing in the first person, he makes his hero—a young naval officer, a friend of Nelson's—and Nelson himself talk and write the journalistic dialect of the twentieth century—speak of "first-class battle-ships"; of the friend as "a master's mate on H.M.S. Monarch," or of "Blackwood just come on the Euryalus into Portsmouth." As he was under no

obligation to write in the first person, when he decided to do so he ought to have familiarized himself with the language the first person would use. There are many other details which interfere with the illusion; but they fade into insignificance before the great artistic blunder of guaranteeing, or seeming to guarantee, the essential truth of his story of an attempt to assassinate Nelson on the evening of September 2nd, 1805. If Mr. Hutchinson has any evidence of this, he owes it to history and the memory of Nelson to publish it in sober guise, not as a mere prefatory statement in a work of fiction. If he has not, he is transgressing all etiquette in fathering his imaginary crime on Bonaparte, who had crimes enough of his own to answer for; and we believe that he has so transgressed, for we believe the only Nelson whose life was attempted was that impossible Nelson who talked of Blackwood as "on the Euryalus."

The Second Generation. By James Weber Linn. (Macmillan & Co.)

A YOUNG Hamlet of Chicago, sworn to avenge his father's death and falling in love with a girl who turns out to be the daughter of his father's foe, makes a very good foundation for a story, and Mr. Linn works it out with a fair measure of success. He ought to have had the courage to face the difficulty of making things come out happily in the end. In such a case the commonplace of fiction was to be preferred to the commonplace of life, where things do not happen as they ought to happen in romance. Still, Mr. Linn shows his ability as a novelist. He keeps his story very well in hand, he is consistent and true to life, and he has a very pretty skill in love-making. It is, indeed, a pity that he did not allow himself to be a little more sentimental, for every novel-reader would gladly exchange any amount of political jobbery for a page of flirtation. Mr. Linn shows, not obtrusively, that he possesses a good taste and knowledge in literature, and this makes him a pleasant companion all through his very readable story.

The Blood Tax: a Military Romance. By Dorothea Gerard. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE work before us, as its gory title suggests, deals with militarism and conscription. The scene is Germany, and the object of the author is to show what evils spring from the German military system. That there are some evils in the methods of its application the world knows and we frankly admit. On the other hand, it will scarcely be denied by the impartial and observant that a military training, when properly carried out, is beneficial, both from a moral and a physical point of view, to the manhood of a nation. The hero of this story, one Millar, a civil engineer, accepted a year's engagement at a German factory, partly from business motives and partly from a desire to study the German system of national defence and ascertain its applicability to England. He returned to England at the end of the year, convinced that the German system would not suit Englishmen and disgusted with German militarism, though recognizing the fine qualities of the German officer. As

to conscription, or, to speak more correctly, universal liability to military service, he, through the mouths of German officers, says much in its favour. On the other hand, he points out the predominance of the army and the formation of an arrogant caste of officers, results of militarism, carried to the extent it is in Germany, which destroy all self-respect in the middle and lower classes. The writer also dwells on the horror felt by those liable to military service on being drawn for the army, and the disgust of reserve men when periodically recalled to the colours for training. The central episode, however, is an illustration of the penalty inflicted on every officer who, struck, jostled, or insulted by a civilian, does not at once obtain redress by his sword. Whatever the circumstances, the officer who fails in this respect is almost mechanically removed from the army. The plea for such conduct and the political effects on the people of the blatant superiority of officers to those who are not officers are set forth with force, and it is shown that the consequence is the growth of Socialism, if not anarchy, among the masses.

A Blaze of Glory. By John Strange Winter. (White & Co.)

THERE is plenty of movement and unexpected incident in this story, which ends somewhat tamely in South Africa. The worst part is the conduct of the heroine, who behaves in a manner not to be anticipated in one of her position and training. We are led to believe that she is attractive in person, but we decline to believe that she is so in behaviour. At the beginning of the story she is but sixteen, and the only child of a mother of gentle birth, but small means; she has been carefully brought up by the latter in a dull seaside town. The dullness, which she relieves by meeting, without her mother's knowledge, her lover—a dragoon, of course—who comes over from a neighbouring garrison town to see the girl, preys upon her mind. Hence, when her mother announces that a well-to-do parson wants to marry her, she runs off to the dragoon, who had paid her marked attention when she spent a fortnight at the town at which he was quartered. Arrived at the station after a long journey, for there has been change of quarters, she finds that she is only just in time to see the regiment on the railway platform about to start for Egypt. While looking on outside the barrier she overhears some remarks which show that the lover is engaged to another girl. On this she faints, and when she recovers tries to commit suicide. The above is enough to show what sort of a girl she is. She has constantly a crisis, and her peculiarity is that at each she faints. Altogether this book is not one to be praised, but it is amusing.

The Ranee's Rubies. By Dr. Helen Bouchier. (Treherne & Co.)

DR. HELEN BOURCHIER gives a very good picture of life in a small state somewhere in Rajputana. She does not bore the reader with too much instruction, but she makes one see, or believe that one can see (which is all one wants), how things appear and

what people are like in this not very hackneyed part of India. The story is ingenious enough as far as the detail of its plot goes, but the writer makes a grave mistake in killing her heroine too soon and shifting the interest to what is comparatively uninteresting. Having introduced the heroine well and sketched her with considerable skill, it was essential to keep her alive to the end, and if the author was determined to make a sad end the death should have been kept for the last page. One cannot admit the possibility of any other method. The author's mistake does not prevent one from appreciating the cleverness or the vivacity of her work, but it spoils her book.

Margaret. By L. T. Meade. (White & Co.)

THE heroine of this story is described by one of her friends as belonging to the "holy army of martyrs," and if the martyrs were good, unselfish people, sadly lacking in judgment and common sense, Margaret might well have joined their band. In a moment of quixotic exaltation, she makes herself responsible for her adopted sister's crime, and forthwith proceeds to weave a tangled web by borrowing the identity of a lady with whose antecedents and upbringing she is unfamiliar. Later, undeterred by the path of deception which she is obliged to tread, Margaret feels curiously justified in marrying the rector of her parish without confiding to him the intrigue in which she is involved. The inevitable discomfort to herself and her husband ensues, considerably enhanced by the presence of her sister's child, of a gentleman who levies blackmail, and of a jealous, prying sister-in-law, who is, however, the most living character in the book. The story will be found very readable by those who enjoy mild domestic fiction shrouded in criminal mystery.

PHILOSOPHICAL BOOKS.

ALTHOUGH philosophy includes amongst its present or recent exponents in the University of Berlin such distinguished men as Dilthey and Stumpf, not to mention Zeller, there is none of them, except the last, whose work is better known in this country than Friedrich Paulsen. He has made some notable contributions alike to criticism and to history. His 'Ethics' and his 'Introduction to Philosophy' are already accessible to English and American readers in the versions provided by Prof. Tilby. His 'Geschichte des gelehrten Unterrichts,' a book of vast learning and invaluable to all students of the history of universities in Germany, still awaits a translator. Meanwhile, two American writers, Mr. Creighton and Mr. Lefevre, of the Sage School of Philosophy, Cornell University, present us with a rendering, more than usually free from the faults that beset most American versions of German works, of his *Immanuel Kant: his Life and Doctrine* (Nimmo). This monograph was written by Prof. Paulsen for Frommann's "Klassiker der Philosophie," a series which the translators describe as corresponding generally with the "Philosophical Classics" issued by Messrs. Blackwood. But the German series is a much more ambitious enterprise than its English analogue. The volumes of it are prepared with Teutonic thoroughness. They deal with their subjects at a length and with a completeness which place them far ahead of the little books, however admirable many of them may be, which aim at serving a

similar purpose here. Of these volumes the one on Kant is commonly considered to be the best. It embraces all that modern criticism has had to say on that philosopher, at least in his native country. It also contains an excellent biographical sketch. Although it purports to treat Kant's system as a whole, it does not go too far into the less important elements of that system, and it avoids the mistake, too often made by critics and commentators, of dwelling too much on the destructive side of his thought and too little on his metaphysics and on the positive results of his speculations. If there is any better book on Kant than this it has yet to be made generally known, and the English reader will find it a very valuable addition to such works as the late Prof. Wallace's or Prof. Caird's on the same subject. Especially worthy of praise is the introductory chapter on Kant's significance, both for the thought of his own time and for the general history of thought. But the whole book is a fine example of philosophical exposition.

Another volume of translation coming to us from the same quarter contains Dr. George Montgomery's version of *Leibniz's Discourse on Metaphysics, Correspondence with Arnauld, and Monadology* (Chicago, Open Court Publishing Company). The translation has little to recommend it. There is an absence of grip about it, and in some places an illiteracy, particularly in such matters as punctuation and the common use of language, which is not favourable to philosophical equanimity. The attractive element in this venture is the introduction by M. Paul Janet. What he has to say, though brief, is very much to the point as was only to be expected of so distinguished a student of Leibniz.

In *The Field of Ethics* (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) we have yet another contribution to philosophy from the United States. This little book reproduces half a dozen lectures delivered at Harvard by Prof. George Herbert Palmer. He himself describes them as "an introduction to ethics of a somewhat novel kind." It is not, he says, a mere sketch of the chief principles of moral science, nor an analysis of the will, nor even an attempt to trace the origin of the moral sentiments. On the other hand, it makes no claim to show the aims by which conduct, however remotely, is directed. The author's object is "to fix the place of ethics in a rational scheme of the universe"; to determine the boundaries which mark it off from other provinces of knowledge, and the character of the moral man. The reader who imagines that the execution of this purpose proceeds by any very novel method, or is attended by any very novel results, will take Prof. Palmer's description of his own work too seriously. At this time of day every aspect of the ethical problem has been treated so fully as to make us suspicious of untried methods. After traversing the field of ethics our guide himself offers us nothing but what has been offered before. When he supplies definitions—and the proper place for them, he reminds us, is at the end of inquiry—he can only quote Prof. Sidgwick, or Prof. Alexander, or Mr. Herbert Spencer, or Bacon, to say nothing of Paley, or even of so suggestive a writer as M. Guyau. Ethics, he concludes, is "the study of how life may be full and rich," or, in the words which he quotes with admiration, the branch of knowledge which teaches men "that they might have life and that they might have it abundantly." It was to promulgate this doctrine in a large sense—much larger, indeed, than the sense in which the words can have been originally used—that the lectureship of which this little book is the outcome was founded by Mr. W. B. Noble, of Washington, to some extent as a memorial to

the late Dr. Phillips Brooks. What Prof. Palmer has to say on his well-worn theme is stimulating, and he says it in the easy and unconventional style and with the tendency to very plain statement which proclaim the American writer.

Dr. Paul Sakmann's *Bernard de Mandeville und die Bienenfabel-Controverse* (Freiburg i. B., Mohr) is an excellent and in some ways remarkable study in the history of what is called the Age of Enlightenment. The author, who is a professor in a Realgymnasium in Ulm, tells us that he had at first intended to write a much larger work on the period in question, and the various shapes which the philosophical movement then assumed in France and England. By the advice of Prof. von Sigwart he restricted his energies to one writer only, of whom he has provided an account at once comprehensive and discriminating. If there is anything in his treatise to be deprecated it is the length at which he thinks fit to analyze and explain Mandeville's views; but, as he reminds us, this task has not been undertaken before; little use has been made of the philosopher's minor productions, while of his chief performance only the first part has attracted any very serious attention. Dr. Sakmann tries to introduce some sort of order into the ideas to which Mandeville, as he maintains, gave careless and casual expression; he tries, not without some degree of success, to reduce them to a definite scheme. Whether or not the scheme which he exhibits is coherent is another question. In the course of his critical observations he points out in an interesting fashion how many modern tendencies of thought are anticipated by the man whom he calls at one moment the Hogarth of philosophy and at another the acutest of "the spirits that denied" in the Age of Enlightenment. He writes well, and as he avoids many of the distinguishing qualities of German philosophical literature, what he has to say allows itself to be read.

A work of an entirely different character from any of the foregoing is the Rev. D. Nickerson's *The Origin of Thought* (Kegan Paul). The author, who is an army chaplain, mentions that he writes "for thoughtful young men and women who have had a good ordinary education, but have not read any philosophy." He suggests, however, that older men and women might also read the book, if philosophy has formed no part of their instruction. Philosophy, says Mr. Nickerson, more than any other subject, not only begets thought, but also assists an understanding of "the writings of the great men and women of the past and present," and therefore he offers the world the fruits of his leisure hours. Why he should call his work 'The Origin of Thought' is not clear, for nowhere does he make any approach to a consideration of the problem suggested by that title, much less offer even the vaguest solution of it. What he does offer is a miscellaneous collection of observations of a would-be original character. The observations, however, on every subject treated are such as have often been made by professional or even clerical gentlemen in their leisure hours, and do not, as a rule, do more than skim the surface of things. Mr. Nickerson seems to have read widely, for he quotes largely.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Moose Hunting, Salmon Fishing, and other Sketches of Sport in Canada. By T. R. Pattillo. (Sampson Low & Co.)—Readers of Mr. Pattillo will agree with Mr. R. B. Marston in his preface that there are, "of course, some things in this work which are not quite" on all fours "with our views of sport." Why it is "of course" that a book should contain much slang, not a few oaths, much that resembles the doings of a sporting Munchausen,

we are at a loss to conceive. The whole tone of the book resembles the forced spirits and "high jinks" which were popular in records of Transatlantic sport some sixty years ago, in the writings of Frank Forester, for instance. Sooth to say, Mr. Pattillo's fun and immensely high spirits jar upon the reader of the sporting literature which finds favour at present, when the butchery of sport is kept as much as possible out of sight, and the habits and mode of life of the different quarries pursued are skilfully introduced to bespeak the reader's sympathy with the creatures which are necessarily sacrificed.

Mr. Pattillo has not much that is new to tell about moose shooting by means of the imitative call made of birch-bark and carefully blown by an Indian. Indeed, it is nearly a quarter of a century since he thus shot, and the numbers of this stag in Nova Scotia must have largely diminished. His adventures with salmon on the Medway and Bridgewater rivers are stirring and will amuse stay-at-home anglers, but he does not enter philosophically into the many questions connected with the economy and habits of this fish. Without some endeavour to increase the stock of knowledge on salmon and other wild creatures, abundant sport with rod and gun becomes somewhat distasteful. Mr. Pattillo's innocence is at times bewildering. "There is a peculiarity," he says, "about these fish [dolphins], not seen, I believe, in any other, that nearly escaped my notice, viz., their changing into the different rainbow colours when dying." Has Mr. Pattillo never caught so familiar a fish as a mackerel? He gives an account of a dog called a "toller," of a reddish yellow colour, which by practising antics taught it by its master, such as running and jumping along the shore, tumbling over, and the like, can lead a flock of inquisitive duck nearer and nearer to the concealed gunner, who then shoots them. This kind of dog has been known for centuries in England as a necessary part of the working of a duck-decoy. "Grise" is probably a misprint for "grilse," but the following sentence is unintelligible to an Englishman: "He had to let up on goose for that pudding." But it is only fair to quote a longer sentence, and then to compare it mentally with the writing of St. John, Colquhoun, or Sir E. Grey. Some wild geese had been shot, and the author says:—

"This was such wonderful luck that we had to holloa—couldn't help it, such special luck was making us drunk with excitement. Neither of us had ever even approached it. The ground all about was dotted with dead and crippled geese, and the poor old broken-winged chap hopped about when he saw the five geese coming so near him, as though able to get up and go along with them; yet he didn't."

Compare this scene, which smacks of the poulterer's shop, with any similar description of an English sportsman's feelings. He will dwell upon the humane mode of shooting, so as to give his victim the least suffering, and upon several details he will not enter at all. The one is thus the writing of the educated, humane sportsman; the other that of the gunner pure and simple. Mr. Pattillo's book shows how much the heartless butchery of birds and beasts which inspired sporting literature only so far back as half a century has given way to a tender, humane, and kindly method of shooting. He who shoots his hares in the back, or cuts off the long tail-feathers of a cock pheasant, is looked on with anything but approbation by his fellow-sportsmen. It is interesting to trace these marks of pity and care in the sport of to-day as compared with the past, and, while contemplating them, Mr. Pattillo will not probably be astonished that we cannot commend either the tone or the matter of his book.

"Lord Granville Gordon's connection with sport is so well known that his reminiscences

are of special interest." So says Mr. Grant Richards, the publisher of *Sporting Reminiscences*, by Lord Granville Gordon, edited by Mr. F. G. Affalo, and the statement will not be disputed. Like other modern authors, his lordship is anxious to explain how the book came to be written, and the editor undertakes this task for him in a way which, while satisfactory, is not perhaps so convincing as was Sir John Astley's preface to his well-known book. If we recollect right, he disclaimed all idea of reluctant yielding to the pressure of many friends who assured him that his experiences could not fail to interest a large public; but expatiated on the pleasure with which he had on occasion found his pockets well filled with crisp notes. The receptacles were still with him, but, alas! their occupants were gone. In the hope of refilling them he wrote his book, which had much success, but he did not live long enough to reap the full reward. A certain similarity in the books suggested the comparison, but the present volume deals with a greater variety of sport, which is naturally treated in different ways by different authors. Lord Granville is a sportsman and a poet. The editor says:—

"He has shot and fished and hunted all over the British Isles, and his experiences of grouse driving at Lowther, on the occasion of the recent visit of the Crown Prince of Germany, have a personal interest. His foreign sporting expeditions include his trip to Wyoming with the late Horace Flower, his excursion after reindeer and ryper in the Hardanger district of Norway, and the unsuccessful ventures in Albania and Sardinia" &c.

It may be added that Lord Granville writes well and says plainly what he means. He also has the faculty of correct observation of men and of country, as his descriptions testify. With all of his conclusions it is, of course, impossible to agree; for example, when he states as "a curious but undeniable fact that very little more than thirty years have elapsed since man first knew the real art of angling for salmon," which have only recently been "educated to rise at 'flies' the like of which never flew, the size of which never grew." At the same time, his sound common sense leads him straight when treating of the question, Do salmon feed in fresh water? He prefers the testimony of his eyes during a rise of March Browns to the scientific conclusions of the Scotch Fishery Board, and he thus liberates his mind:—

"With what these painstaking gentlemen prove I am in no way concerned. It is enough for me to feel convinced that salmon do feed in fresh water, and to know moreover that they will have some March Browns in preference to others, rejecting the latter unconditionally. When they take a bunch of worms, you have to give them time to swallow before you strike.....There is a millionaire of my acquaintance who never has a shilling in his pocket. But a secretary walks behind writing cheques, and that keeps up the supply of men, and women, who touch their hats to the principal. Well, I would as soon call him a pauper as admit that the salmon never feeds in our rivers!"

Golf and billiards come in for comment, the former being considered the best antidote to the attacks of "Time, the Mower." The author contrasts the games; in the former there is but little difference between the best amateur and professional form, whereas in the latter the distinction is wide. He is right in placing John Roberts, jun., at the head of professional billiard players, for certainly, though he might be now, and must be soon, passed by younger men, yet none of them has approached his best performances, and he was as great a showman as a player. It will be seen that the scope of the book is wide, and the extracts given convey an idea of how the subjects are treated; a word of praise, however, should be added on behalf of the excellent illustrations by Messrs. A. Thorburn, J. G. Millais, and Harrington Bird, as well as the reproductions from photographs.

The book is well turned out and deserves success.

Cricket Form at a Glance (1878-1902), by Home Gordon (Constable), is a useful collection of details, avoiding the "records" which flatter the individual and do little for cricket or consistency as a whole. Australian performances are included. Lord Hawke contributes a sensible introduction, which, however, does not cover some ugly money-making features of modern cricket.

We gladly notice the parts appearing of *Cricket of To-day and Yesterday* (T. C. & E. C. Jack), by P. C. Standing. The writer's style might be bettered, but his matter and the illustrations are alike excellent.

To every one who knows the history of billiards during the last half of the nineteenth century the name and personality of William Mitchell, of Sheffield, are familiar, and therefore his little volume, *The Reminiscences of a Billiard Player*, edited by F. M. Hotine (Treherne & Co.), will, by that somewhat limited public, be favourably received. The editor says, correctly, that "the genial Sheffielder is without an enemy, unless, indeed, he be truthfully accused of being a bitter foe to his own good-natured, thoughtless self." Mitchell's play was from the first eminently trustworthy; he could disguise it so that even an expert might be deceived, yet at the critical moment his command of the game rarely failed. With this power, and under the not infrequent pressure of want of cash, stimulated also by backers who desired to profit from his skill and pluck, he was led to make the best of his opportunities. He tells several stories which explain his procedure and throw a curious light on the code of morality observed; and as a result of extensive experience he says, "It is tolerably certain that when a man is 'let in' at billiards he generally has himself to blame, whether the 'letter in' be amateur or professional." This we endorse, merely remarking that the operation is generally more scientifically performed, and perhaps with less painful results, by the professional than by the amateur. It ought, however, to be added that the supply of victims has diminished in proportion to the extended knowledge of the game, and that professional players, at any rate, have now so many legitimate ways of making a living, such as teaching and playing exhibition games, that they are less likely to yield to the temptation of plundering the unwary.

WRITINGS ON THE WAR:

THE FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

MESSRS. HORACE MARSHALL & SON publish *With the Guards' Brigade from Bloemfontein*, by the Rev. E. P. Lowry, a Wesleyan chaplain, who has already been quoted by us in our notice of previous works, portions of which were from his pen. He deals now with the later period of the campaign. We hardly agree with him in his military views. It cannot be said to be the case that our volunteering for military service frees us from what he calls "the curse of conscription." What frees us from conscription is its total inapplicability to our special needs. Mr. Lowry revives, unfortunately, in his volume the stories of "white flag treachery." He has headings or side-notes such as "More treachery and still more"; "Boer treachery and the white flag." Under the heading "More Boer slimness" he relates at length, as a violation of all the recognized usages of war and an "outrage," a case of carrying off an ambulance, of which he says that it was asserted that "some of our men had done them recent wrong which they [the Boers] wished to avenge." Now it is the fact that in the second volume of the *Times* history of the war, as we pointed out in our review, Mr. Amery has come to the conclusion that the one really serious incident of the kind

was our own carrying off of the Boer ambulance at Belmont. Such things are inevitable in war from time to time, and it is an injury to the country to press them against our fellow-subjects after the conclusion of the war. So, too, with the "treachery" here recorded at Belmont, when the arm of the correspondent of the *Morning Post* was shattered. The incident, though most regrettable, was on a far smaller scale than the similar incident on our own side at Spion Kop; and in the case of Spion Kop, as we have repeatedly pointed out, and as is now admitted by all military authorities, we were perfectly within our right in firing on the white flag. There is in Mr. Lowry's book a most amazing story told by him of the whole brigade of Guards having been held back for four-and-twenty hours by a solitary invisible sniper, against whom the naval guns and field guns and the Pom-Poms were each in turn called to the rescue, and rained shot and shell for hours upon the one man, against whom afterwards a whole battalion of Scots Guards fired volley after volley, the single Boer finally retiring unhurt!

A more important contribution to the history of the war is the anonymous article which forms the leader in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of June 15th. It is no secret in the military world of Paris that the author is no less a personage than General de Négrier, assisted by the French officers who were attached to the British and to the Boer forces in the field. One of the French attachés on the Boer side has published a book of his own; but the most important contributions of the principal French attaché, who was Col. d'Amade, the present military attaché at "Albert Gate," and who was with the staff of Lord Roberts, are quoted by General de Négrier at great length. Nothing that has been written on the war is, on the whole, of equal merit. The article is on the lessons of the war. It praises the superb courage of the officers of the British regular army. It praises also the courage of the men, but points out that in the earlier engagements the battalions that fought best and the individual men who fought best suffered so heavily that during the remainder of the war they could not be brought to fight in the same way again; and it instances specifically the case of one battalion of the King's Royal Rifles at Talana, who, having behaved as well as possible, behaved as ill as possible in the following week at the battle of Ladysmith. General de Négrier states that the Boers throughout the war had what he calls "moral superiority," but he does not use the word "moral" in the English sense. What he means is that in the use of ground, the construction of earthworks, rifle fire, and the use of the horse, the Boers were so extraordinarily superior to our men that they established a respect for them on our side which exceeded any corresponding respect that they had for us; as, for instance, in the matter of the courage of our officers. It is clear that the French attaché was of opinion that we ought to have practised guerilla or partisan war at an earlier period and more extensively than we did, though he admits that in the last stages of the campaign there was great improvement on this score. The French writers all have a high opinion of Lord Roberts, which, indeed, is universal in continental military circles. General French is not praised; further, he is especially blamed for his inaction at Poplar Grove, although the personal blame is attenuated by an explanation that our cavalry were completely spoilt by their experience of their inability to face Boer tactics on equal terms. The Imperial Yeomanry suffer heavily at the hands of their French critics. The numbers of the Boers are explained to have been in the earlier period of the campaign far smaller than we thought them. Buller at Colenso had in front of him "not 18,000 men, as he supposed," but "from 2,500 to 3,000." The moral drawn by General de

Négrier for the use of all European armies is that what will count in future war is energy and moral force in the men.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Bond of Empire belongs to a class which includes several volumes we have lately noticed. Written by Mr. Montague Jessett, and published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., it deals with what are commonly called Imperial Federation and Imperial trade and defence. We regret to be forced to add that it deals with the subjects with the same disregard of dominant Australian opinion, and the same neglect of the interests of the Indian Empire, which have been exhibited in almost all the books to which we refer. Mr. Jessett has made up his volume by quotations from high authorities mixed with a few from persons who have no title to be heard; and he seldom writes in his own words. But we believe that he is stating his own opinion where he says that the direct representation of the colonies in an Imperial Parliament, although it bristles with difficulties, is subject only to objections which, while grave, are not insuperable. It certainly appears to us that as long as Australia thinks as it does—and we see no probability of change—the objections are as a fact insuperable. Another passage informs us that

"when we do compulsorily tax our colonies we must perforce allow them to be adequately represented in the Imperial Parliament. The right to be represented must, in truth, form a condition precedent to any suggestion of compulsory taxation."

This still more strongly brings out the fact that Mr. Jessett, like nearly all the writers who are discussing such subjects in this country, is unacquainted with the real trend of colonial opinion. Our author thinks that as regards an Imperial Council there can be no doubt that the colonies are anxious to be represented in such a Council. He tells us that although they "have hardly yet arrived at the stage when they are fitted and competent to join in and control the destinies of the whole Empire," nevertheless,

"an Advisory Council.....would be the stepping stone to an Imperial Parliament in which representatives from all our colonies and possessions would find a place.....Our colonies have helped us.....For this reason alone they should be permitted to advance their own particular interests through the medium of an Advisory Council."

If India is to be proportionately represented as one of our "possessions" in an elective Council, an enormous weight in that body is given to the Government of the day. Any other scheme is out of the question so far as we can see, and it is inconceivable that Australia would consent to elect representatives to such a Council. So, too, with the Imperial Defence portion of Mr. Jessett's book. He tells us that the colonies are morally bound to appropriate a certain percentage of their revenues towards the cost of the navy. Supposing that we grant this principle, it does not advance matters much when the colonies either refuse or accompany their acceptance of the principle by conditions which render the assistance of little naval value. But Mr. Jessett goes on to make suggestions with regard to land defence which are far more crude; as, for example, when he tells us that "Australia will be expected to provide two militia army corps, New Zealand one." We have no doubt that Mr. Seddon would undertake to provide a militia army corps in New Zealand if the financial assistance were provided for which he has asked, but it is inconceivable in the present state of Australian opinion that any such proposal would be entertained by either Sir E. Barton or Mr. Reid. Then, again, Mr. Jessett has equally crude suggestions with

regard to State-assisted emigration. He does not seem to have read of the great agitation on this subject in 1870, and of its complete failure. It is possible that the overwhelming objection of the working classes to being taxed in the smallest degree for the emigration of the most adventurous among them from this country has diminished in the last thirty years, but Australian opinion against assisted immigration has enormously strengthened in that time, and we are convinced that there would be as little prospect of the adoption of such measures now as there was in the days when they were recommended to great meetings throughout the country by Lord George Hamilton, Sir George Grey, Mr. Edward Jenkins, and Mr. Torrens. Mr. Jessett would create, we note, a new Cabinet Minister of Emigration. This makes the seventh or eighth new Cabinet Minister who has been proposed in the last six or eight weeks by different writers upon such subjects. A Cabinet of twenty or thirty members does not appear to us calculated to advance the prosperity of the Empire. Mr. Jessett thinks that the British Government has triumphed over "the demand made by the labour party for 'A White Australia.'" As a fact it has surrendered in practice to that agitation, being, indeed, totally unable to do otherwise. He thinks also that coloured labour is essential to the development of half Australia. This may be so, but in that case we imagine that half Australia is likely to remain undeveloped. On Protection he takes the view at the moment popular with the unthinking, and, declaring "To change the country's fiscal system would have been looked upon some few years ago as hare-brained," proceeds to quote Dr. Rutherford Harris as an authority on the subject. In fact, he begs all the questions which are connected with it. He thinks us "infatuated," and gaily asks, "What could be more inimical to our commerce than our policy of permitting everything, including those articles which we are well aware are destroying our home trade, to come in duty free?" His conclusion is, "The advantage of a Customs Union is obvious. It is of equal importance to Great Britain and Greater Britain." He does not deign to explain how our manufactures are to prosper if we hamper by duties that foreign trade which is overwhelmingly our greatest trade, and thus handicap ourselves in our production. We fear that we shall incur Mr. Jessett's displeasure, possibly with ill results, for he tells his readers that, although it is the invariable birthright of an Englishman to assert his opinions without restraint, "it would be the merest travesty of Government that those opinions, if expressed, should be to the serious detriment of the nation." The raising of difficulties in his way will probably be regarded by him as detrimental to the national interest. The book is illustrated by photographs which represent most of the statesmen figured as being in the full bloom of youth. Mr. Chamberlain is an extraordinary man in all respects for his age, but his photograph here is more like his son, and a happier result would have been attained by a little more of the intellectuality of hard work and thought, and a little less freshness, in this as in other cases.

ONE may say at once, and with gratitude, that *A Book of Essays*, by G. S. Street (Constable), is a very pleasant volume, written in an agreeable vein of light irony and suave good manners. But its contents are somewhat too ephemeral for publication in their present form. We have a right to look for something of permanent worth in a book bearing the title that this does; and it is at least an open question whether these essays, suggesting as they do the occasional scribbles of an accomplished man of literary habit, can be said to possess that sort of value. Fortunately, the tastes of cultivated readers are various, and, whilst some may say that these

studies should never have been carried beyond the magazine stage of their existence, others again may find them deserving of a permanent niche upon their shelves. They appeared originally in the pages of the *Fortnightly*, *Cornhill*, the *National* and the *Monthly Review*, and the *Londoner*, which last publication Mr. Street hopes he did not "help to kill." The author's assumption of humility, by the way, is here tolerably humorous, and therefore agreeable. Elsewhere in the book, however, its prominence is less than pleasing:—

"The little differences in modes of address, the existing point of view intellectually and morally, the social values and distances of this or that distinction in class—all this I love to ponder and carefully to compare with my memory of such commonplace conversations conducted by the present representatives of the people in the book.....But the broader and more bravely soaring minds of other people, impatient of trivialities, would not necessarily waste their time in the same relaxation."

This is surely to thrust forward one's modesty upon a suggestion implying the loudness of "other people." But one hastens to add that impoliteness is not at all characteristic of Mr. Street's work in this or any other of his books. On the contrary, the 'Essays,' and their predecessor, 'A Book of Stories,' are both distinguished by an almost irritating degree of suavity. And suavity is not a feature of the age we live in, though the conceit of modesty is perhaps. In its first sixty pages the present volume is concerned with various aspects of London and London life, from 'London in General' to 'Cockney Humour' and 'The Suburbs,' which latter districts the author mildly ridicules in a sort of ironic defence, a satirical eulogy. They are the merest casual impressions, these nine sketches, with hardly a single suggestive idea, and no serious thoughts in them. Yet are they humorous and agreeably discursive, as such things should be. One comes upon something of a shock, then, upon p. 67, to 'Byron—to 1816.' This, and its pendant, 'Byron 1816-1824,' are not so much essays, though the author calls them that, as ably written reviews of Byron's 'Letters and Journals.' They also form something of a eulogy of Lord Byron, and a defence, rather in the vein of special pleading, of his private reputation; by which we mean his reputation as a man, not as a poet. This defence seems somewhat unnecessary and not very judiciously managed. It contains several sweeping statements regarding Byron's character, and but little evidence or reasoning in support of them. "How could a man who died at thirty-six and left behind him such a mass of written work.....be a libertine steeped in vice and the rest of it?" The question is put forward as an argument, and, as such, a moment's consideration of our records of great artists of all sorts proves it worthless. Byron's reputation will probably endure without whitewashing, and in any case cannot be benefited by this sort of sophistry. Mr. Street calls Anthony Trollope "by far our greatest realist since Fielding," and, considered as criticism, the comment is daring and emphatic, if nothing else. But is the author justified by fact in accounting for a present-day lack of interest in Trollope by saying that "few people care about accurate pictures of their fathers' surroundings"? This same note upon Trollope is one of the most sincere of the sketches in the volume, and good reading. 'The Paradox of the Jew,' too, is both sound and readable. The author takes leave of his readers in 'A Conversation' between himself of to-day and himself of ten years ago, as dreamt, after luncheon, in a hotel smoking-room. This is Bishop Blougram and Gigadibs upon a very small scale. It is superficial and colloquial, but none the less amusing, and informed by the wisdom of the literary clubs. The whole is a book much better worth reading than the average novel, but it will not, we

think, materially advance the reputation of its author.

We have received two little volumes of a series called "The Fascination of London," devised by the late Sir Walter Besant and edited by Mr. G. E. Mitton. The volumes which we have are *Westminster* and *Chelsea*, of which the former appears to be chiefly written by Sir Walter Besant and the latter by Mr. Mitton. The publishers are Messrs. Adam & Charles Black. There is, perhaps, always room for histories of Westminster in any shape, and we welcome that which we receive, but it is marred by an astounding blunder in the printing, both in the text and in the index, of the name of Mr. Thoms as *Thorne*.

Chelsea has a large literature of so excellent a nature that there is hardly room for anything new. We were forced to make the same statement when we reviewed the larger book of Mr. R. Blunt. Faulkner is excellent for the older part, and L'Estrange's 'Village of Palaces' is a most entertaining book. The debt of Mr. Mitton to Faulkner and to L'Estrange is duly acknowledged; but L'Estrange is not indexed by Mr. Mitton, and the index is, indeed, incomplete. The map, too, is not a good one. We have no serious fault to find with the little Chelsea volume. It is not very clear or accurate to say that the Westbourne "empties itself into the Thames about 300 yards above the bridge," without telling us what bridge is meant. The word "borough" is used for Chelsea in a slightly confusing fashion. For instance, we are told that "an outlying piece of land at Kensal Town belonged to Chelsea parish, but is not included in the borough." It would hardly be gathered from this statement that the whole of Kensal Town and Queen's Park, with their large population, which had been part of Chelsea from Saxon times, and which are still part of the Parliamentary borough of Chelsea, are cut off only from the Metropolitan borough of Chelsea; and the word "borough" is again used ambiguously in a passage as to Chelsea barracks and elsewhere.

The Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales, by Jonathan Nield (Elkin Mathews), shows a wide range of knowledge and is likely to be a very useful list. We admire rather than envy the compiler if he has read all his exemplars, some of which are only on the skirts of history. An introduction deals sensibly with the question what an historical novel is, though the correlation of masterpieces on which the author ventures rather surprises us by some of its inclusions.

PROF. BURY's admirable *History of Greece* (Macmillan & Co.) reappears in two volumes, an excellently printed "Library Edition," which all classical students will desire to possess. The text, though carefully revised, is not materially altered. Attention has been paid to the Cnossian discoveries of Mr. Evans, and the notes have been considerably expanded. The references to literature, as a testimony to the liberalism of Athens, for instance, in her flowering time, are so able that one wishes Mr. Bury would enlarge them, or consider this side of the subject in another book.

Two well-known historical novels, *The Last Days of Pompeii* and *The Cloister and the Hearth*, appear in a compact and decorative form in the "Turner House Classics" (Virtue & Co.). The first has Lytton's own introduction, the other Besant's generous appreciation of Reade's masterpiece, which assuredly will stand all that pedantry or petulance can urge against it. It is odd that Germany should not appreciate it, while it puts too high a price on Lytton.

Jim Twelves, by W. F. Shannon (Methuen), should prove a good deal more popular among unprofessional readers than among professed

readers or reviewers; and that is the more profitable sort of popularity from a business point of view, no doubt. It is not a novel, and it is not a book of short stories. It consists of 197 pages of matter which reads like the libretto of a comic opera, and some ninety odd pages of short sketches dealing with the life of the principal character in the comic opera, Jim Twelves, to wit, and brought so thoroughly up to date as to include reference to the last tournament at the Agricultural Hall. The comic opera, or long-short story—one really is puzzled to find a fitting name for the narrative which forms the bulk of the book—deals in a Gilbertian spirit with a campaign in East Africa, conducted by some fifty man-o'-war's men under a sub-lieutenant. It is genuinely amusing, though it lacks form and is singularly inchoate. Jim Twelves, "A.B. and trained man," will stand a very fair chance of being compared by readers with Mulvaney of the sister service; and if his history were rewritten and severely trimmed and shapen, the comparison would not necessarily be very unfavourable to the sailor.

Books for children are certainly made attractive nowadays. *Little French Folk*, by C. T. Onions (Speight, the Norland Press, Shaldon, South Devon), is capably illustrated and will form a good book for beginners. *The First Book: Song and Story*, by E. E. Speight and Clara L. Thomson (same firm), is equally good, and seeks to introduce folk-lore and folk-music.—English as well as American boys and girls ought to like *The Holton Primer*, by M. Adelaide Holton, of Minneapolis (Chicago and New York, Rand, McNally & Co.). The type is comfortably large, the lessons are carefully graduated, and the suggestions to teachers at the end are sensible, though not always couched in pleasing English.

WE have on our table *The Shadow of the Cross*, by R. Cromie (Ward & Lock),—*Sir Theodore's Guest*, and *other Stories*, by Grant Allen (Simpkin),—*The Margate Murder Mystery*, by E. Delannoy (Ward & Lock),—*The Man in the Check Suit*, by T. W. H. Delf (Jarrold),—*The Four Winds of Eirinn*, Poems by Anna MacManus (Dublin, Gill),—*Reveries*, by Archibald Campbell (C. J. Clark),—*Village Sketches*, and *other Verses*, by E. L. H. (Masters),—*Moods and Outdoor Verses*, by R. Asham (Brimley Johnson),—*Principal James Morison*, by O. Smeaton (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd),—*Aids to Practical Religion from the Writings of W. Boyd Carpenter, D.D.*, edited by the Rev. J. H. Burn (Cassell),—and *The Religious Life and Influence of Queen Victoria*, by W. Walsh (Sonnenschein). Among New Editions we have *An Old Maid's Love*, by Maarten Maartens (Macmillan),—*The Economy of Human Life*, translated from an Indian Manuscript, written by an ancient Bramin, edited by D. M. Gane (Luzac),—No. 5, *John Street*, by R. Whiteing (Grant Richards),—*The Game and the Candle*, by Rhoda Broughton (Macmillan),—*Only a Drummer Boy*, by Major Arthur Haggard (Treherne),—*New China and Old*, by Archdeacon Moule (Seeley),—*Church Folk-lore*, by the Rev. J. E. Vaux (Skeffington),—and *Seaside Watering-Places* (Upcott Gill).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Brierley (J.), *Ourselves and the Universe*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Snell (B. J.), *Words to Children*, cr. 8vo, 2/6

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Ancestor (The), No. 2, imp. 8vo, 5/ net.
Rouse (W. H. D.), *Greek Votive Offerings*, 8vo, 15/ net.

Poetry and Drama.

Dyce (A.), *A Glossary to the Works of William Shakespeare*, revised by H. Littledale, cr. 8vo, 7/6
Pritchard (C. H.), *Poems*, cr. 8vo, 2/6

Bibliography.

Annual American Catalogue, Cumulative, 1900-1901, roy. 8vo, 15/ net.

History and Biography.

- Boxall (G. E.), *The Story of the Australian Bushrangers*, cr. 8vo, 3/6.
 Fersen (Count Axel), *Grand-Marshal of Sweden, Diary and Correspondence relating to the Court of France*, translated by K. P. Wormeley, 8vo, 21 net.
 Lützow (Count), *The Story of Prague*, 12mo, 3/6 net; leather, 4/6 net.
 Reid (S. J.), *Memoirs of Sir Edward Blount, K.C.B.*, 8vo, 10/6 net.
 St. Maur (H.), *Annals of the Seymours*, roy. 8vo, 50 net.
 Wilkins (W. H.), *Our King and Queen, the Story of their Life*, Vol. 1, to, 7/6 net.
 Willson (B.), *Lord Strathcona, the Story of his Life*, 8vo, 7/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

- Royal National Directory of Scotland, imp. 8vo, 50 net.
 Vignaud (H.), *Toscane et le Colombie*, 8vo, 10/6 net.

Science.

- Grady (H.), *Diseases of the Nose, Pharynx, and Ear*, illustrated, 8vo, 15 net.
 Grant (F. L.) and Hill (M.), *Commercial Arithmetic*, 3/6.
 Hausner (A.), *The Manufacture of Preserved Foods and Sweetmeats*, translated by A. Morris and H. Robson, cr. 8vo, 7/6 net.
 Jüptner (H. F. v.), *Siderology, the Science of Iron*, translated by C. Salter, 8vo, 10/6 net.
 McGibbon (W. C.), *Marine Engineers' Drawing Book for Board of Trade Examinations*, oblong folio, 2/6 net.
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 Neilson (R. M.), *The Steam Turbine*, 8vo, 7/6 net.
 Northrup (W. P.) and Jurgensen (T. von), *Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlatina, German Measles*, edited by W. P. Northrup, roy. 8vo, 21 net.

General Literature.

- Baxendale (A. S.), *The Ball*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
 Boothby (G.), *Uncle Joe's Legacy, and other Stories*, 5 net.
 Butler-Johnstone (H. M.), *Imperialism, Federation, and Policy*, cr. 8vo, sewed, 2/6.
 Gerard (D.), *Holy Matrimony*, cr. 8vo, 6 net.
 Gladden (W.), *Social Salvation*, cr. 8vo, 4 net.
 Shannon (W. F.), *Jim Twelves, A.B. and Trained Man*, 3/6.
 Shaden (D.), *London and its Leaders*, oblong 8vo, 2/6 net; boards, 1 net.
 Through Storm and Stress, by Madale, cr. 8vo, 3/6.
 White (F.), *The New Christians*, cr. 8vo, 6 net.

*FOREIGN.**Theology.*

- Gelzer (H.), *Der Patriarchat v. Achrída*, 7m. 20.
 Guttman (J.), *Die Scholastik des 13. Jahrh. in ihren Beziehungen zum Judentum*, 5m.
 Lemoine (J.), *Mémoires des Evêques de France, 1668, 1670*.
 Tilmann (H.), *Speculum Perfectioris*, 3m.

Law.

- Cuq (É.), *Les Institutions Juridiques des Romains*, Vol. 2, 10fr.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Beylié (Général L. de), *L'Habitation Byzantine*, 40fr.
 Juglar (L.), *Le Style dans les Arts*, 3fr. 50.
 Omont (H.), *Facsimilés des Manuscrits des plus Anciens Manuscrits Grecs de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, 60fr.
 Schlumberger (G.), *Le Tombeau d'une Impératrice Byzantine*, 2fr. 50.

History and Biography.

- Biré (E.), *Les Dernières Années de Chateaubriand*, 6fr.
 Chuquet (A.), *Études de Littérature Allemande, Series 2*, 3fr. 50.
 Combes (L. de), *La Vraie Croix Perdue et Retrouvée*, 6fr.
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 Reynier (G.), *La Vie Universitaire dans l'Ancienne Espagne*, 3fr. 50.
 Schäfer (E.), *Beiträge zur Geschichte des spanischen Protestantismus*, 3 vols. 30m.
 Tavernier (E.), *Du Journalisme*, 2fr. 50.

Philology.

- Ludwich (A.), *Homeri Carmina, Part 1, Ilias*, Vol. 1, 16m.
 Weil (H.), *Études de Littérature et de Rythmique Grecques*, 6fr.
 Wessner (P.), *Donati quod fertur Commentum Terenti*, Vol. 1, 10m.

Science.

- Geisler (K.), *Die Grundsätze u. das Wesen des Unendlichen in der Mathematik u. Philosophie*, 14m.
 Krich (A.), *Astronomisches Lexikon*, 12m. 50.
 Robin (A.), *La Terre*, 15fr.

General Literature.

- Hésitation Sentimentale, 3fr. 50.
 Lavisse (Commandant), *Sac au Dos*, 12fr.
 Poizat (A.), *Le Pervers Sentimental*, 3fr. 50.
 Villiers (J. de), *Carême d'Amour*, 3fr. 50.

'THE PLOWMAN'S TALE.'

Oxford, Clarendon Press.

IN his edition of 'The Plowman's Tale' (in 'Chaucerian and other Pieces,' 1897) Prof. Skeat maintained the view, already generally accepted, that this piece was written by the same author as the alliterative 'Piers the Plowman's Creed,' which undoubtedly belongs to the last years of the fourteenth century. I have recently become convinced that the greater part of the poem should be assigned to a much later date. I am not aware that the correctness of the current hypothesis has hitherto been publicly questioned. Prof. Skeat, however, informs me that he has long

ceased to hold it, and that four years ago the existence of the two long interpolations (ll. 205-228 and 717-1268) was pointed out to him by Prof. York Powell.

With regard to these two interpolations, which form more than two-fifths of the whole text, there will probably be no dispute. They betray themselves by the absence of the refrains characteristic of the sections in which they have been inserted. Their removal leaves no apparent gap; indeed, the shorter of them is an obvious digression, the spuriousness of which an acute critic might possibly have suspected on the ground of the close connexion between the two stanzas which it disjoins. It may further be noted that in the longer interpolation there are forty-seven stanzas in which the arrangement of rhymes differs from that which is consistently followed in the older part of the poem.

Now the lines (1065-6) in which the writer seems to claim the authorship of 'Piers the Plowman's Creed' occur in the interpolated part, and so do nearly all those similarities in diction to the older poem which have been regarded as corroborating the claim. The few that are found in the possibly genuine stanzas are quite unimportant, with one exception (l. 135), and in that instance the style suggests that the resemblance is due to imitation. The conclusion that the 'Tale' was written by the author of the 'Creed' therefore falls to the ground for lack of evidence. It may be objected that perhaps the interpolated stanzas were inserted by the original author himself at a later time, when he no longer cared to adhere to the form adopted in his earlier work. But I think no competent scholar who will carefully read these stanzas apart from the rest will think it possible that they were written in the fourteenth century. Although the interpolator borrows the phrases of the author of the 'Creed,' and expresses sentiments very similar to his, the manner of the two writers is extremely different.

Assuming as proved that the seventy-two stanzas without refrain did not form part of the original poem, and that they belong to a period much later than that of the author of the 'Creed,' we have to inquire whether the remaining stanzas are all by one writer, and what are the dates of composition of the two or more portions of which the piece as we have it consists.

It is, in the first place, clear (as Prof. Brandl has already pointed out) that the prologue is a rather clumsy attempt to provide a quasi-Chaucerian framework for a piece that was certainly not originally written as a Canterbury tale. The author, doubtless, did not intend it to be regarded as a portion of Chaucer's poem; but he knew that Chaucer's band of pilgrims included a ploughman, and this suggested the idea of presenting the Lollard sermon as a "tale" told by the ploughman of the 'Creed' to his companions on a Canterbury pilgrimage. I think there can be no doubt that the prologue belongs to the sixteenth century. It must, of course, be earlier than 1535, if the uncollated edition, of which a copy is said to be preserved at Britwell, is correctly assigned to that year; in any case, it is not later than 1542, the date of the second edition of Thynne's Chaucer. Quite possibly it may have been written by the person who prepared the first edition for the press. Whether the interpolations above referred to are by the author of the prologue is doubtful; but, notwithstanding the writer's fairly successful endeavour after archaism, I do not see any difficulty in assigning them to the sixteenth century. Their tone is that of the beginnings of the Reformation movement; it is not far from the tone of the Lollard writings of the fourteenth and the early fifteenth century, but the evidence of language will not allow us to date these stanzas so far back.

The ninety-four stanzas that remain to be discussed present a difficult problem. They include many passages which it is difficult to believe to have been written later than the fourteenth century, such, for example, as the first four lines:—

A storne stryfe is stered newe
 In many stodes in a stoude,
 Of sondry sedes that bene sewe
 It semeth that some bene unsounde.

(The singular form *sewe* has perhaps been altered from *sowe*; the rhyme may not have been exact.) There are also many other passages which, allowing for inaccurate transcription, may quite possibly be of the same early date. On the other hand, there are many stanzas which, in everything but the absence of refrains, are extraordinarily similar to those of the two obvious interpolations. The explanation which at present seems to me most probable is that a Lollard piece of the fourteenth century has undergone two successive expansions in the sixteenth century, both with the object of adapting it to the needs of contemporary controversy. The two expansions may possibly be due to the same person, for it is conceivable that when producing a second edition the redactor may have ceased to be solicitous about the exact conformity of his additions to the original pattern.

As the late redaction may have included omissions and rewritings as well as additions, the results of any attempt at critical analysis of the existing text must be very uncertain. The portions that seem to me to contain matter derived from the original poem are lines 53-60, 69-132, 181-204, 229-236, 301-308. These amount to about fourteen stanzas of part i; in parts ii. and iii. there is nothing that strongly suggests an early origin unless it be the author's apology in the last stanza but one. I think it not unlikely that the fourteenth-century piece was an attack on the friars only, not on the Pope and Church dignitaries in general, and that the appearance of the Griffon as an adversary of the Lollard Pelican is an addition to the original scheme.

One or two points of detail may be worth mentioning. Prof. Skeat may perhaps be right in thinking that l. 434, "As lusty liveth as Lamwall," refers to the King Lemuel (*Lamuel*, Vulgate) of Prov. xxxi. Possibly, however, the allusion may be to the lavish use which Launfal (*Lamwell*) made of the gold given him by his fairy bride. In l. 1270, "And loked lovely as an owle," perhaps "lovely" is altered from *lothely*. In l. 1367 "wryteth" should surely be *wyteth*; and the two preceding lines can hardly have been intended to be part of the Pelican's speech in the preceding stanza.

HENRY BRADLEY.

THE LONDON LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

London Library, St. James's Square, S.W., July 7th, 1902.
 WITH reference to the paragraph which appeared in your issue of last week, your readers may care to know the following facts. In March, 1901, the committee issued a circular to the members of the library, stating that the catalogue was now "nearly ready," and would be sent to press "before the summer vacation." In August, 1901, my catalogue died, leaving the catalogue unfinished. In spite of this, the first pages of MS. were sent to the printer in December, 1901. On February 1st, 1902, we were in working order. We have now printed and signed for press 560 pages (a large octavo page in double columns). The catalogue will run to about 2,000 pages, and we are now printing at the rate of eight pages per day, which we hope very shortly to increase to twelve.

C. HAGBERG WRIGHT,
 Secretary and Librarian.

THE FIREFLY IN ITALY.

Oxford, July 1st, 1902.

MANY readers of the *Athenæum* know their Italy well, and are familiar with one of the most charming and characteristic features of Southern summer nights—I mean the *luciole*, or, as they are fancifully called in Genoa, the *chiare-belle*—the myriads of fireflies whose pretty evolutions one never tires of watching. It would be interesting to have from one of your scholarly contributors a confirmation, and if possible an explanation, of the curious fact that there is absolutely no mention of these fascinating little creatures in all the writings of antiquity. No insect, surely, could be more obvious to poetical notice—so much so that one can hardly conceive any poet omitting to speak of them; yet one searches in vain for any allusion to them in Theocritus and Anacreon, Ovid and Virgil, and (as far as I know) in every poetical writer alike of Greece and of Rome.

I have heard of two conjectures to account for this silence: one that the firefly has been evolved from the greater heat of the soil of modern Italy; the other that it was an importation into Europe from the New World. But in view of the well-known passage in the 'Inferno,' in which Dante makes his strange comparison of the fire-swathed spirits in the eighth circle of hell to the *luciole*, darting hither and thither in a country valley, the latter hypothesis seems untenable.

A little more light on the matter would be appropriate to the subject and acceptable.

DAVID O. HUNTER-BLAIR.

CHATHAM AND THE CAPTURE OF HAVANA
IN 1762.

AMONGST the many picturesque political traditions of the eighteenth century few are more familiar to us than that which has ascribed the inception of the successful expeditions against Havana and Manila in the year 1762 to the genius of Chatham. This tradition has been accepted without question by the historians and biographers of the period, yet, strange to say, it has never been confirmed by any actual evidence. It might, perhaps, be alleged that the fact was notorious at the time, and that, in any case, it may be reasonably inferred from the character of Chatham's acknowledged plan of campaign for the preceding years. But this is not evidence. The only piece of direct evidence which appears to be immediately available in support of this tradition is found in a private letter from Temple to Chatham,* congratulating him on the capture of Havana.

Unfortunately, the value of this evidence is somewhat impaired by the fact that Temple also congratulated Egremont on the same happy event, and that the latter complacently accepted his full share in the credit of the expedition.†

But there were other claimants for this honour. The Duke of Cumberland put in his claim before things began to go badly with the army of Havana, and allowed it to remain in abeyance until the news of victory was received.‡ The Duke of Newcastle, as might have been expected, awaited this propitious moment to insinuate that the whole undertaking was due to his sagacity.§ The same indirect evidence is also responsible for a version of the matter which at least bears an air of probability. According to this version Admiral Sir Charles Knowles was the originator of the plan for the capture of Havana. This plan he communicated to Chatham, who is believed to have laid it before the Council in September, 1761. Subsequently Knowles's MS. is stated to have come into the possession of the Duke of Cumberland, who, assisted by Lord Anson and the Earl of

Egremont, brought it under the favourable notice of the Government in January, 1762.* There are several inconsistencies and inaccuracies discernible in this version of the matter, and no trace of Knowles's correspondence with Chatham exists in the official or private collections in which it should have been noticed. It does not appear, however, that Knowles's representations made much impression upon Chatham, whose own plan of campaign was probably drawn on a much larger scale.

Next we have a class of contemporary evidence consisting of rumours and surmises. The congratulations which were justly offered to Chatham on the fall of Martinique and its dependencies in the spring of 1762 included in most cases a reference to further successes in store for the English arms. This was doubtless an expression of the general sentiment as to the effect of an impulse which that "glorious administration had imparted to the whole political machine."† On the other hand, Sir Richard Lyttelton observes that "Pitt's friends declare this [Martinique] is the last act of his administration that he is to derive any honour from."‡

Lord Chesterfield is a more important witness, for, as early as November, 1761, he records his impression that "this war will be a great triumph to Mr. Pitt, and fully justify his plan of beginning with Spain first and having the first blow, which is often half the battle."§ But this is a solution which, though it finds favour with our authorities to this very day,|| is one that really begs the whole question. We know from many independent sources that Chatham and his school did not take the Spanish power too seriously, and that England's quarrel was with France and not with the Duc de Choiseul's puppets. Indeed, speaking in Parliament at the very time that Chesterfield was writing, Chatham defined his plan of campaign as pushing France everywhere, both in Europe and in the Plantations, and continuing these active operations undeterred by a war with Spain.¶ It is very evident that none of these gossips knew what Chatham's plan of campaign against Spain really was, and in this very fact we have the key to the remarkable success which had attended the great minister's naval and military operations in other quarters.

It is, indeed, difficult to avoid the conclusion that the secret expedition which was prepared at the close of Chatham's ministry against the French West India islands was connected in the public mind with the minister's open denunciations of Spain, and that it has also to some extent been confused by modern writers with the operations of the following year against the Spanish colonies. This, of course, is a complete misconception of the matter. The official records of the period clearly indicate the further plan of campaign which was to follow the overthrow of the French power on the mainlands of America and India.** The capture of Martinique†† was planned by Pitt as early as October, 1758, but in the first place the adjacent islands had to be occupied, both to produce "a beneficial influence in Europe" and to serve as a base of retreat in case of disaster, for Martinique seemed likely to maintain its reputation of impregnability.‡‡ From this and other causes the final blow was deferred for more than three years, and in the meantime England found herself on the brink of war with Spain and Pitt was driven from power. We find, however, that the minister's last instructions to Amherst at the end of September, 1761,

relate exclusively to the further expedition against Martinique which had been planned in February, 1761,

"a most essential service.....which if it succeeds it is not doubted will be followed with the immediate reduction of the neutral islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent and all the French islands of those parts."*

But this is not the only evidence which exists for the solution of this interesting historical problem. The original instructions from Egremont to Amherst for the expedition to Havana, dated in January, 1762, support the conclusion that the plan was conceived subsequent to the declaration of war, and therefore several months after Pitt's resignation. From this document we learn that the king,

"having taken into his Royal consideration the most favourable and advisable schemes for making an immediate and effectual impression on the enemy, is of opinion that nothing can more essentially contribute to that purpose than an attempt upon some of the Spanish colonies in the West Indies, and particularly a successful attack upon the Havana."†

The same conclusion is indicated by an examination of the naval and military papers of the period. These, during the last months of Chatham's ministry, teem with minute directions respecting the expeditions against Martinique and the Mauritius, without the remotest reference to the plan of campaign against the Spanish islands in their vicinity which has been ascribed to the prescience of that minister. Again, the same official archives clearly show that if any such plan had been formed before October, 1761, its existence was unknown to Bute's ministry in December following. When war with Spain was at last declared, the Admiralty and War Office were hastily informed that "the shortness of time.....makes it impossible to point particularly which is the most effectual manner of annoying and distressing the enemy."‡ The Government, in fact, had got no further than to consider the chances in favour of an attack on Cadiz,§ and the expedition against Havana does not appear to have been discussed before the month of January, 1762.

It is true that this evidence is chiefly negative, and not wholly exhaustive, but at least it suffices to support a *prima facie* case against the prevailing historical tradition.

The real importance of the point lies in the departure from Chatham's colonial policy which the expedition against Havana involved, and in its unfortunate results upon the already overtaxed loyalty of the American colonies. That Chatham himself had entertained the idea of an attack upon the western Spanish colonies we can well believe; but there are indications amongst existing sources that his own scheme would have taken a very different shape, and that he would have aimed at nothing less than the conquest of the Spanish provinces on the northern continent of America by a plan of campaign in which, whilst Havana might or might not have stood for Louisbourg, New Orleans would certainly have shared the fate of Quebec.

The question of Chatham's initiative in respect of the expedition against Manila is one which must be considered by the light of a wholly distinct series of documentary sources. This is a subject which also presents numerous difficulties, but until some sort of case in support of the received tradition concerning the conquest of Havana has been made out, it may suffice to question Chatham's real responsibility for either of these ill-advised and unfortunate adventures.

* *Ibid.*, i. 36, 38, 87, 93.

† Grenville Corr., i. 487.

‡ Chatham Corr., ii. 174.

§ *Ibid.*, ii. 157.

|| Anson, 'Memoirs of the Duke of Grafton,' p. xiv.

¶ Chatham Corr., ii. 189.

** *American Historical Review*, v. 659, sq.

†† An expedition was also planned against the French islands of Mauritius.

‡‡ Colonial Office, A.W.I. 73.

* *Ibid.*, 77.† *Ibid.*

‡ Colonial Office, A.W.I., 77, Adm. Sec. of State, December 28th, 1761.

§ *Ibid.*, November 20th, 1761.

* Pringle MSS., No. 61, 3 Oct., 1762.

† Grenville Corr., i. 488.

‡ Rockingham Corr., i. 124.

§ *Ibid.*, i. 123.

JOHN CLARE'S LIBRARY.

10, Wordsworth Road, Penge, July 2nd, 1902.

A PARAGRAPH in your 'Literary Gossip' in your issue of May 31st states:—

"After Clare's death a subscription was started for his widow, and she, in gratitude, presented these books from her husband's library to a local literary institute, by whose instructions they will shortly be offered for sale."

This statement is inaccurate as to the books having been given by the widow to a local literary institution. The facts are as follows. On the death of Clare the late Mr. John Taylor, of Northampton—a noted local antiquarian—accompanied by the late Mr. G. J. De Wilde, at that time editor of the *Northampton Mercury*, and myself, visited Mrs. Clare (the widow), and Mr. Taylor purchased from her all Clare's books, bookcase, and other relics of the poet, and removed them to his own residence at Northampton, where he had already collected many souvenirs of the poet. Some time afterwards Mr. Taylor, wishing the books to be secured in perpetuity for the town of Northampton, offered to sell them to the museum authorities, and a committee was appointed, of which I was honorary secretary, and I, by circular and personal solicitation, collected a sum of money with which the books, &c., were purchased, and on behalf of the subscribers presented to the museum committee in trust to be preserved in the Northampton Museum for the benefit of the town and county for ever. I find that the present library committee have decided to sell some of the most valuable books and devote the money to purchasing books for the reference library.

To all bibliophiles it must be clear that the most appropriate place for the books to be preserved is the museum in the principal town of the county in which the poet was born, and I am glad to know that energetic efforts are in progress to prevent such a piece of vandalism and breach of trust being perpetrated—efforts which, I hope, will be successful.

WM. WARREN.

BELLENDEN'S SCOTS TRANSLATION OF LIVY.

British Museum, July 8th, 1902.

THE *Athenæum* of July 5th contained a notice of a new edition by Mr. W. A. Craigie of John Bellenden's Scots translation of Livy, made for James V. in 1533. Mr. Craigie and others may be interested to learn that some fragments of the original MS. have recently been recovered in a curious way. Three months ago the well-known Scots bibliophile Mr. George Reid brought to me some MS. leaves which had been taken from the old binding of a book printed at Edinburgh in 1537; and my colleague Mr. Gilson, to whom I handed them over for examination, speedily identified their contents as belonging to Bellenden's work. They comprise Book i. ch. 5-14, 16-21, and Book iii. ch. 1-5, fragments of ch. 9-11 and ch. 15-18, a portion of ch. 5, 6, of Book i., partly filling a lacuna in the Advocates' Library copy, from which Lord Dundrennan printed the text in 1822. They are corrected drafts, and from the nature of the corrections and from other indications some portions are evidently in the translator's autograph, though we have none of his writing here with which to compare them. The discovery is not, perhaps, of any great importance, but it points a moral, emphasizing the necessity of scrutinizing carefully all manuscript and printed matter used for packing the covers of early books.

Through the kindness of Mr. Reid the leaves, forty-four in all, remain here, numbered Add. MS. 36,678.

GEO. F. WARNER.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

In the *Athenæum* of May 31st I was permitted to give a list of Landor's contributions to this journal. The following additions should also be

made to the bibliography appended to 'Letters, &c., of W. S. Landor,' ed. S. Wheeler, London, 1897:—

20. 'Letters addressed to Lord Liverpool, and the Parliament, on the Preliminaries of Peace.' By Calvus. London: Printed for Henry Colburn, 1814.

Not reprinted. See *Athenæum*, July 7th and July 21st, 1900.

21. *The Courier*, January 19th, 1814.—A long letter signed Calvus.

Landor here describes Buonaparte as "this vulgar liar and coarse-featured hypocrite, whose flippancy of style betrays him, under all the quotations from the poets and historians, with which Cambacérès and Le Brun have bolstered up his ignorance."

Not reprinted.

22. *The Courier*, April 21st, 1814.—A letter signed Calvus, on Buonaparte's abdication.

"The island of Caprea," Calvus writes, "was a paradise of innocence to Tiberius, in comparison with what the island of Elba will be to the groveling and tortuous and restless Buonaparte." This letter is referred to by Southey. See 'Selections from the Letters of R. Southey,' ed. Walter, 1856, ii. 350.

Not reprinted.

23. 'Letter from Mr. Landor to Mr. Jervis.' Dated Bath, May 10th, 1814.

Quoted in Forster's 'Landor, a Biography,' 1869, i. 401. There is a copy of the letter in the Forster Library, South Kensington.

24. 'Sponsalia Polyxenæ,' Pistoijii, 1819.

See Forster's 'Biography,' i. 456. Reprinted in 'Poemata et Inscriptiones, novis auxit Savagius Landor,' 1847, p. 11.

25. In 'La Petite Chouannerie, ou Histoire d'un Collège Breton sous l'Empire,' par A. F. Rio; Londres: Moxon, 1842, on p. 294 *et seq.*, a long poem beginning:—

Cities but rarely are the haunts of men.

Not reprinted.

26. *Hood's Magazine*, March, 1845.—Imaginary Conversation, 'Dante and Beatrice.'

Reprinted 'Works,' 1846, ii. 152, and 'Works,' 1876, v. 249.

27. *Hood's Magazine*, April, 1845.—Verses, 'The Prayer of the Bees for Alciphron,' beginning:—

There was a spinner in the days of old.

Reprinted 'Works,' 1846, ii. 648; 'Works,' 1876, viii. 82.

28. *Hood's Magazine*, April, 1845.—'To Major-General William Napier,' verses beginning:—

Napier! take up anew thy pen.

Reprinted 'Works,' 1846, ii. 671; 'Works,' 1876, viii. 148.

29. *The People's Journal* (ed. John Saunders), Jan. 16th, 1847.—'The Descent of Orpheus,' verses beginning:—

The shell assuaged his sorrows; thee he sang.

This translation from Virgil, 'Georg.' iv. 464, *et seq.*, was written in 1794. Also printed in the *Examiner*, Oct. 16th, 1841, and reprinted 'Works,' 1876, viii. 290.

30. ? 1849. 'Statement of occurrences at Llanbedr,' By Walter Savage Landor. Printed by Meyler and Son, Herald office, Bath.

There is a copy in the Forster Library, South Kensington.

31. *Leigh Hunt's Journal*, Feb. 15th, 1851.—'Poemetti: Beginning of the Iliad.' Four verses:—

Sing thou the anger of Achilles, Muse, &c.

Not reprinted.

32. *Leigh Hunt's Journal*, March 29th, 1851.—'To the Conqueror of Scinde' [General Sir Charles Napier], verses beginning:—

Welcome to England, thou whom Peace.

Reprinted 'Last Fruit,' 462.

33. *Fraser's Magazine*, July, 1850.—'English Hexameters,' beginning:—

Askest thou if in my youth I have mounted as others have mounted.

Reprinted 'Last Fruit,' 410, and 'Works,' 1876, viii. 200.

34. *Fraser's Magazine*, Dec., 1850.—A letter, 'Walter Savage Landor, Esq., to the Rev. C. Cuthbert Southey, curate of Plumbland.'

Reprinted 'Last Fruit,' 332.

35. *Fraser's Magazine*, Dec., 1850.—'Dante,' verses beginning:—

Bre blasts from Northern lands.

Reprinted 'Last Fruit,' 426, and 'Works,' 1876, viii. 214.

36. *Fraser's Magazine*, January, 1851.—'Five Scenes, the Cenci.'

Reprinted 'Last Fruit,' 487, and 'Works,' 1876, vii. 342.

Scene iv., 'Beatrice Cenci and Clement VIII.,' was also printed in the *Keepsake* for 1851.

37. *Fraser's Magazine*, February, 1852.—'Dialogue between John Dryden and Henry Purcell in the year 1691, on the subject of their forthcoming "Dramatic Opera of King Arthur."'

Not reprinted. I am told that Landor was the author of this dialogue by his great-nephew, Mr. Freke Guy Duke.

38. *Fraser's Magazine*, February, 1856.—'Letter, "On Orthography." To the Rev. Augustus Jessopp.'

Not reprinted.

39. *The Keepsake* for 1853.—'Verses to Mdlle. Luisina de Sodre (not composed, but imagined in the Bath Rooms),' beginning:—

A generation's faded skirts have swept.

Mlle. de Sodre was Ianthe's granddaughter.

Reprinted 'Last Fruit,' 468.

40. *The Northern Tribune* (Newcastle, edited by W. J. Linton), June, 1854, p. 207.—'To the Children of Garibaldi,' verses beginning:—

Children! be not too proud, altho the man.

Also printed in the *Examiner*, May 6th, 1854, and reprinted 'Dry Sticks,' 37, and 'Works,' 1876, viii. 297.

41. *The English Republic*, ed. by W. J. Linton, 1854, p. 380, verses on the capture of Sebastopol beginning:—

Sebastopol is won! Deplore all

Inmates of Windsor and Balmoral.

Not reprinted.

42. *The London Review*, August 11th, 1860.—'Letters to Kossuth and Garibaldi.'

Not reprinted.

43. *The London Review*, September 22nd, 1860.—'Imaginary Conversation, "Savonarola and the Prior of San Marco."'

The conversation, as here printed, differs slightly from the version given in 'Letters, &c., of W. S. Landor,' 1897.

44. 'Savonarola e il Priore di San Marco,' Firenze, 1860, 8vo.

An Italian version of No. 43.

A complete list of Landor's contributions to the *Examiner* and the *Atlas*, and of a few stray pieces printed elsewhere, still remains to be given.

S. W.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN are publishing a new book by Mr. Andrew Lang, entitled 'James VI. and the Gowrie Mystery,' which considers, from contemporary manuscripts hitherto unpublished, the unsolved problem of the "Gowrie Conspiracy" and its sequel in the affair of Logan of Restalrig in 1608-9. One factor in the problem is definitely settled, and the author trusts that he has demonstrated the innocence of the king. Reproductions of handwriting, portraits, and various pictures of notable houses are included.

THEY are also publishing 'The Principles of Land Defence, and their Application to the Conditions of To-day,' by Capt. H. F. Thuillier; 'Priestly Blemishes: being a Course of Practical Lectures delivered in St. Paul's in Lent, 1902,' by Canon Newbolt; and a new work by Mr. Rider Haggard, 'Rural England,' in which (with much added matter) he has incorporated the letters contributed by him last year to the *Daily Express* on the agricultural and social state of the majority of the English counties.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN has arranged to publish a new volume for children from the pen of E. Nesbit, author of 'The Treasure Seekers' and 'The Would-be-Goods.' The title is 'Five Children and It,' and the story relates how the children found in a sandpit a fairy which had the power of granting wishes. The children had one wish granted each day, and the fulfilment of their desires led to innumerable disasters.

A SERIES of letters written from the East by Mr. H. J. Ross to his sister and to his friend Sir Henry Layard has recently come to light, and his wife, Mrs. Janet Ross, has collected them into a volume which Messrs. Dent & Co. will publish. The letters date from the year 1837. Mr. Ross's life, as outlined in the volume, was an eventful one. In a long letter he gives an account of his visit to the scenes of Bedr Khan Bey's exploits against the Nestorian Christians. Elsewhere he relates his experiences when assisting Sir Henry Layard at the excavation of Nineveh; and there are many other descriptions of life in Asia Minor, Turkish Arabia, Syria, and Egyptian bygone days.

It cannot, we should think, be known to many that Bret Harte, during the last months of his life, gave much time and care to the composition of the libretto of an opera. The composer was Emanuel Moor, and the subject of the work, which has not yet been heard, was taken from the story of 'Alkali Dick.' The scene is laid in France.

LORD ACTON has arranged to publish with Messrs. Macmillan his father's lectures as professor at Cambridge, which were a course on 'The French Revolution,' and another on 'General Modern History.' These lectures will be published in two volumes, together with a reprint of the Inaugural Lecture. It is hoped also, later on, to publish one or more volumes of 'Essays.' Lord Acton has entrusted the work of editing and seeing the lectures through the press to Mr. R. Vere Laurence, Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge.

'THE LETTERS OF HER MOTHER TO ELIZABETH,' of which Mr. W. R. H. Trowbridge has now admitted the authorship, is appearing as a *feuilleton* in the Copenhagen paper *Politiken*. Mr. Trowbridge's new long novel of the French Revolution, entitled 'A Girl of the Multitude,' is about to attain the distinction of inclusion in the Tauchnitz Library. Another book of which a Tauchnitz edition will shortly appear is Mr. James Milne's 'Epistles of Atkins,' which is in its second impression in England.

MR. GRANT RICHARDS writes:—

"With reference to the doubt expressed in your late notice of my edition of the 'Poems' of Herrick and the work of William Hazlitt, I am writing to tell you that the scheme of colour adopted in the bindings of the 'World's Classics' provides for a different colour for each class of book: thus red is for fiction, blue for poetry, green for the essay, and so on."

It will be remembered that Stanhope in his 'Life of Pitt' laments the fact that the minister's letter to George III., dated November, 1794, breaking to the king the resolution of the Government to remove the Duke of York from his command in Holland, was not to be found amongst the Chatham

Papers. Fortunately, however, the original draft of this letter has lately been found in the course of the rearrangement of the Chatham Papers by the authorities of the Historical MSS. Commission. The draft is in Pitt's own hand, and the numerous corrections and interlineations show how difficult the task must have proved to the great minister.

MR. LAWRENCE J. BURPEE, of Ottawa, has in preparation for the Royal Society of Canada a bibliography of Canadian publications issued during 1901. He will be grateful for information as to books, pamphlets, articles, or papers in society transactions published in that year by Canadians, with place of issue, publisher, number of pages, and size, and in the case of articles, the month and page where they begin. Mr. Burpee's address is 351, Stewart Street, Ottawa.

THE official List of Civil Pensions for the year ended on the 31st of March includes some interesting names. Mrs. Elizabeth Cole has 30*l.* a year in recognition of her husband's services in the dynamite explosion at Westminster in 1885, which Stevenson acknowledged by dedicating 'The Dynamiter' to him. We expect Mr. Austin Dobson, now that he has retired from his work and has a pension of 250*l.*, to give us more frequent and larger works from his graceful pen. Mrs. Elizabeth Reid has secured 50*l.* a year in memory of Capt. Mayne Reid, whose books hold their own well with boys. The pensions of Mr. W. H. Hudson and Dr. Jessopp will be heartily approved by admirers of their charming writing, while the comparatively new science of anthropology is satisfactorily recognized in Mr. Ling Roth.

IN 1901 the University of Oxford accepted from the trustees of the Gladstone Memorial Trust an offer to endow an annual essay. The essay was to be awarded by the same judges, at the same time, and for a paper upon the same subject as the Stanhope historical essay of the year. The initial decision under the trust was made in May last on an essay upon Grattan. The successful competitor was Mr. P. M. Roxby, of Christchurch, and his essay, with a preface, list of authorities, &c., will shortly be issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The book will have a frontispiece portrait taken from a contemporary engraving of the famous Irish patriot.

THERE are a few interesting and rare books in the three days' sale which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will commence on Monday next. There is, for instance, a copy of Voltaire's works in thirty-six volumes, presented by David Garrick to Kitty Clive, with the following autograph inscription:—

If that delight Voltaire can give,
Which thou hast giv'n to me;
A more luxurious feast, dear Clive,
I cannot give to thee! D. G.

A copy of Ulstadius, 'Coelum Philosophorum,' &c., 1529, is bound up with another book, in a very curious specimen of English work by John Reynes, known as Henry VIII. binding, with the arms of England, Tudor rose, and an escutcheon, and with the monogram of the

binder on each side of the cover. The sale also includes some very interesting first editions of Coleridge and Lamb.

COL. JOHN DAVIS, A.D.C. to the King, whose sudden death is regretted by many friends, was one of the pioneers of modern regimental history based on scientific research. In his exhaustive 'History of the Second (Queen's) Regiment' (of which the third volume, extending to 1837, was issued a week or two ago) he utilized for the first time the departmental records of the War Office. Col. Davis was a well-known figure in archaeological circles in Surrey.

A SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES has been founded in the University of Birmingham. The course of instruction in the school will extend over three years and will be of an advanced and comprehensive character, including lectures not only on the philology and literature of modern languages, but also on the history and institutions of foreign nations and on the methods of modern language teaching. Only students who have obtained a first class in the intermediate examination will be allowed to enter the school with a view to graduation in it. This examination may, however, be taken at entrance to the University in lieu of the matriculation examination. The main purpose of the school is to train teachers of modern languages for English secondary schools. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harding have given a number of valuable scholarships to further the objects of the school. Two scholarships in German of the annual value of 50*l.* each, tenable during three years, are offered to students entering the school next session. At the close of the third year travelling scholarships of 100*l.* each, tenable at a German university for one year, may be awarded to these scholars, provided that they have taken the B.A. degree in the School of Modern Languages.

DR. NASI, the Italian Minister of Education, Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, and Dr. Gorrini, the Director of the Archives, as representatives of the Committee for the International Congress of the Historical Sciences, announce that the Congress will meet in Rome during the April of 1903. A circular to this effect has been sent to the 300 persons who have already inscribed their names as supporters of the Congress. In giving the reasons why April in Rome is preferable to October the circular states that, apart from climatic differences between the spring and the autumn, the preparatory labours for the Congress will be so long and arduous that they would oblige the Committee to spend all the hot summer in Rome if the Congress were held in October.

ON Sunday, June 29th, according to a Naples correspondent, the Leopardi monument in the church of Fuorigrotta was unveiled in the presence of a large assembly of persons eminent in politics and literature. The poet was born on June 29th, 1798.

THE following are among the most recent Parliamentary Papers: University Colleges, Great Britain, Grant in Aid, Copies of Treasury Minutes, Reports of Inspectors, &c. (1*s.* 3*d.*); Report of the Committee on the Employment of Children during School Age, especially in Street Trading, in Ireland (1*s.* 8*d.*).

SCIENCE

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Deep-Level Mines of the Rand and their Future Development, considered from the Commercial Point of View. By G. A. Denny. (Crosby Lockwood & Son.)—But a few years back a bore-hole 4,000 feet deep was a wonder almost unique. How different is the state of things at the present time Mr. Denny's book very forcibly illustrates. Its object is the discussion, not of mere borings, but of important mines worked, or to be worked in the near future, at such depths and at much greater depths. The gold of the Witwatersrand—or simply the Rand, as it has now come to be called—occurs disseminated in some four or five conglomerates or "banket beds," interstratified with compact sandstones or quartzites of great thickness. This gold-bearing set of sedimentary rocks—the "Rand Series"—strikes east and west of Johannesburg for some forty-two miles and dips to the south. The conglomerates are in fact themselves the gold ore, and as they are thin and dip at high angles they occupy very narrow strips of the surface. Workings situated on or close to the more valuable of these surface bands are styled the Outcrop Mines. The next group of claims will, of course, contain no outcrop of the banket, and can only meet with it as it passes southward from the boundary of the first claims at a depth varying with the amount of the dip, but always considerable. Mines so situated belong to the "First Row of Deep-Level Mines"; those still further south constitute the "Second Row," and are deeper still; whilst the "Third Row of Deep-Levels" will consist of mines which cannot hope to meet with the auriferous layers at depths much short of 6,000 feet. Now the average cost of developing a mine in First Row is given as 590,000*l.*, the dearest and cheapest being 813,000*l.* and 459,000*l.* respectively. The schedule of capital expenditure of one of the "Third Row," or deepest, mines affords an excellent insight into the magnitude of such undertakings. But assume the depth of the stratum of conglomerate to be 6,000 feet, two preliminary diamond drill holes would cost 27,000*l.*; two vertical shafts would come to nearly half a million (say, 480,000*l.*); two shorter incline shafts would cost 50,000*l.*; 160,000*l.* would be needed to develop the mine for 200 stamps; 200,000*l.* more for machinery and plant at bank unconnected with the shafts; and 80,000*l.* for buildings, reservoirs, dams, stores and material for stock. This gives a total of 997,000*l.* which must be spent before the mine can be brought to the producing stage, and it would take six or seven years to reach that stage—that is, if all went well. It is a point in favour of enterprise entailing such an enormous outlay that banket deposits such as the "Main Reef" of the Rand are much more constant as to the percentage of gold which they contain than are ordinary quartz reefs of other regions. This constancy is, however, as Mr. Denny very clearly shows, only relative. The banket may be divided into zones comparatively rich and poor in the precious metal, and these zones run neither parallel to the strike nor parallel to the dip, but obliquely to both. This important feature we have not seen so definitely stated before. The problems of deep-level mining are many. Of these the hoisting to the surface of as much ore as possible in the shortest time and at the cheapest rate is not the least. At such depths as 6,000 feet the stupendous weight of the rope, often overcome at shallower depths to some extent by tapering, would probably necessitate that the winding should be done in stages. For taking the miners to and from their working places special contrivances must be adopted. Mr. Denny does not expect that the temperature in these very deep mines will exceed 91° Fahr.

In this estimate we cannot but think that he is over-anguine, though, no doubt, the improved means of underground ventilation now in use would enable engineers to cope with considerably greater heat. Pumping will also receive anxious attention, but excessive water troubles are fortunately exceptional in the deeper Rand mines. In a mine such as that above contemplated Mr. Denny allows 107,200*l.* for pumping machinery and its adjuncts, the cost of maintenance and running coming to 2*s.* per ton of ore milled. From points such as these the author passes to purely financial topics. 'Expenditure on Capital Account,' 'Depreciation,' 'Maintenance,' 'Reserve Fund,' 'Amortization of Capital,' 'Mine Development Redemption,' are the heads under which these are treated. The working costs in deep-level mines and the principles upon which the valuation of such mines should be carried out are fully discussed in two specially interesting chapters, and the work closes with a consideration of the probable economies of the next five years. The total saving is estimated at a little over 5*s.* per ton, and will be due to reduction in wages (both of white and native workmen) and in the price of materials and stores, dynamite, and coal. The value of Mr. Denny's work depends largely upon the simple way in which all his propositions are stated, on the methodical arrangement of his complicated facts, and on the excellently constructed tables, by means of which most of the conclusions which he wishes to enforce are impressed upon his readers at a glance. His book is sound and extremely suggestive, and, at this critical moment in the history of South African mining, deserves careful study.

Ocean to Ocean. By J. W. G. Walker, U.S.N. (Chicago, McClurg & Co.)—Within the moderate compass of 280 slight pages the reader of this volume will find not only a clear account, free from engineering technicalities, of the various schemes for an inter-oceanic Nicaraguan Canal, with the alterations in detail suggested by successive Commissions; he will also gain a clear conception of the general features of the surrounding region, while the pleasures and drawbacks of rough travelling in the Tropics are vividly compared, the author's sense of the beauties of nature and a certain cheery philosophy outweighing the assaults of ticks, fleas and red-bugs, wasps and ants, and of a vegetable enemy besides:—

"It was sometimes impossible to work in the afternoon, when everything was dry, because of *pica-pica*, a vine bearing a brown pod which sheds a fine down almost unendurable. It attacked face and hands, and even penetrated our clothing, burning like fire and producing an almost uncontrollable desire to scratch, than which nothing could be more injurious."

Drenched tents and beds are perhaps more easily borne when recourse can be had for waterproofing to the nearest indiarubber tree. The least interesting chapter, though adding to the completeness of the work, deals with the history from the early Spanish days. The writer's sympathies are somewhat anti-British, but as the Udaller in 'The Pirate' has it, "There is never peace with Spaniards beyond the Line," and we may claim for Englishmen that they are at least as mindful as other nations of the calls of honour and humanity. The scheme of an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua has been contemplated from early times. Of late years the chief hindrances to its inception have been political and financial difficulties, the expected realization of the rival Panama scheme, and, it is said, the underhand opposition of certain railway interests. Mr. Walker speaks of the "International Scientific Congress" held at Paris in 1879 as a packed meeting intended to ratify a foregone conclusion in favour of the Panama route; but as regards Lesseppe, he seems by that time to have committed himself—why not from conviction?—to the principle of a

canal without locks. For a canal with locks he admitted the Nicaragua route to have great advantages. As for the comparative merits of the two routes, the author points out the advantage of the Nicaragua route for vessels sailing from the Atlantic ports of the United States to every part of the Pacific except the west coast of South America. This to an American is naturally a weighty recommendation. The author describes five schemes or reports, all of which have in common the passage through Lake Nicaragua, and, more or less, the utilization of its outlet eastward—the San Juan river—which the later Commissions propose, by means of a huge dam, to maintain for several miles at the lake level, a similar process being applied at the west side of the lake through a depression in the continental divide which confines the lake on the west. The reader will at once be struck by the progressive discrepancy in the estimation by the different Commissions of the cost of the whole work, varying from 31,000,000 dollars in 1852 to 189,000,000 dollars of the recent Isthmian Commission; but this is explained by the increasing size of modern vessels and the consequent necessity of greater depth and solidity of work through the entire length of the canal. The author disclaims for his book all literary merit, but his style is throughout clear and vigorous, neither bald nor redundant. A couple of extracts, we think, will bear out this criticism. Here is an account of a night in the forest:—

"We cleared out the underbrush, leaving the large trees for shade, and the forest around us, always rustling in the ever present breath of the trades, shut us in like a green wall. A tiny thread of water, winding along the stony bed of the river's gorge and connecting clear, deep pools where one might bathe at will, furnished an abundant supply of drinking water, and to it came all the beasts of the forest every night. Pumas crept with stealthy steps to old familiar pools, and deer, which through the heat of the day had lain concealed in shady brakes, ventured forth as daylight died, to drink and browse till dawn. All through the night, while the moon sailed by above us, we heard strange noises from the sombre depths of the woods, and doubtless wild eyes glared at us, as their owners wondered what strange beings had invaded the privacy of their domains. It was not until the Southern Cross had set and the cook's fire had begun to crackle and throw dancing shadows on the wall of green around us that the forest world was still; and then the eastern sky brightened to a pallid gray, and we tumbled out to breakfast and another day's hard work."

Again:—

"Each day the view was different, though the same. Perhaps the valley lay like a mirage, no tree top stirring in the heavy air which trembled with the heat. Or else a storm arose; great banks of vapor rolled over the encircling hills, filling the valley with a sea of mist; from darkening clouds the lightning flashed and thunder roared; the giants of the forest groaned and creaked before the rising blast, which bent young saplings almost to the earth and stripped them of their leaves; and then the rain began, the stinging drops flying like missiles from an unseen sling to rattle in the foliage overhead or to rebound in spray from the unsheltered surface of the trail. Thus Nature's varying moods became familiar to us, and, as we learned to know her better, discomforts dwindled into nothingness, and isolation seemed no hardship."

The author employs a few words which we should be slow to accept as additions to our common language; first and worst, to *operate*, in the sense of construct—e.g., a building or a canal. We read of "a proceeding which antagonized all advocates of States' Rights and threatened to disrupt the country," and that "the revolution materialized."

The third volume recording the scientific results of *The Norwegian North Polar Expedition, 1893-1896* (Longmans & Co.), has just reached us. It is entirely from the pen of Mr. Fridtjof Nansen, and deals with the oceanography of the North Polar basin. The author describes the methods of observations, points out how greater efficiency may be attained by future expeditions, and discusses the results

obtained by himself and by his predecessors. Very interesting are his remarks on the rise of temperature in the water towards the bottom of the Polar basin beyond a depth of 1,500 fathoms. To a small extent this rise may be due to an increased pressure, or even to chemical processes, but he contends that it is mainly "an effect of the higher temperature of the sea-bottom, owing to conduction of heat from the interior of the lithosphere," or subterranean heat. There are numerous maps and diagrams illustrating the temperature and salinity of the sea, its depth, and the direction of winds and currents. The work deserves a careful study on the part of geographers, and more especially on that of persons about to engage in similar investigations.

Mr. Murray has added to his excellent cheap reissue of Darwin's books the abbreviated *Life of Charles Darwin*, by his son Francis Darwin, which is prefaced by an admirable portrait. The reprint of these books at so moderate a price is a great boon. We hope it may induce other publishers who hold copyrights of general importance to treat the public to cheaper issues more generously.

SOCIETIES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — July 2. — Mr. Emanuel Green, V.P., in the chair. — Mr. P. Norman read a paper on 'Exchequer Annuity Tallies.' After mentioning that the origin of tallies is a point of extreme doubt, he suggested that they were introduced as a part of the system of the Exchequer from Normandy soon after the Conquest. When their use was established in this country tallies became general in matters of account, not only in the Exchequer, but among merchants and traders. By the end of the fourteenth century they went out of fashion for ordinary mercantile transactions, but Government, always conservative in such matters, continued to employ them till 1782, when they were abolished by Act of Parliament. Their use, however, did not entirely cease till 1826, on the death of the last Chamberlain of the Exchequer, and an attempt to get rid of the great accumulation of them by burning them in the stoves at Westminster caused the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament in 1834. A description of the ordinary form and notches of a tally followed, and an account was then given of a large number of tallies found last year at Martin's Bank, formerly the "Grasshopper," in Lombard Street, and of the documents associated with them, which showed that they recorded the transactions relating to certain terminable annuities granted under an Act "for continuing an additional subsidy of tonnage and poundage, and certain duties upon coals, culm, and cinders, and additional duties of excise, and for settling and establishing a fund thereby, and by other ways and means, for payment of annuities to be sold for raising a further supply to her Majesty for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and six." The annuities were for 99 years, and were granted at the rate of 155*l.* purchase money for each 10*l.* annuity, or at the rate of 15*l.* years' purchase. The varying prices at which they were afterwards sold appeared to be of special interest. The complete set of tallies and documents relating to one annuity of 10*l.* was exhibited. Other fine specimens of tallies had been borrowed from friends for the occasion. — Prof. Bunnell Lewis read a paper on 'The Roman Arches at Aosta and Susa,' and, by way of introduction, gave some account of the circumstances that led to their erection. Julius Cæsar rendered the greatest service to his country by subjugating Trans-Alpine Gaul. Augustus completed his work by subduing the Sub-Alpine tribes on the Italian frontier, and the arches permanently commemorate his successful campaign. The one at Aosta consists of a single vault with Corinthian columns at the corners, but the triglyphs in the entablature belong to the Doric order. A crucifix suspended from the centre of the arch records the flight of Calvin about the year 1540. The Reformer had endeavoured to spread the Protestant religion on this side of the Alps, but his efforts were unsuccessful. The arch at Susa, considered from various points of view, has an interest of its own, and, though erected for a similar purpose, is quite distinct from that at Aosta. It is admirable on account of its delicate proportions, but the sculptures in the frieze are the part of the monument which claims special attention. The composition is generally good, but the figures are rudely executed, probably by provincial artists. On the west side is depicted the signing of a treaty between

Augustus and the Gallic chieftain Cottius, son of Donnus. The emperor is seated at a table, and an eagle, carved over his head, in the cornice distinguishes him from other personages. On both fronts the subject is a sacrifice—the *suovetaurilia*. The inscription on the attic has been carefully edited by Mommsen. — Mr. Green, Dr. Creswell, Mr. Rice, Mr. Greg, and Mr. Brabrook took part in the discussions following the papers.

PHYSICAL. — June 20. — Prof. S. P. Thompson, President, in the chair. — Mr. G. F. Herbert-Smith exhibited the three-circle goniometer recently constructed for the British Museum from his designs. — A paper 'On the Heat evolved or absorbed when a Liquid is brought in contact with a Finely Divided Solid' was read by Mr. G. J. Parks. — Two papers by Prof. R. W. Wood, on 'A Remarkable Case of Uneven Distribution of Light in a Diffraction-Grating Spectrum,' and on 'The Electrical Resonance of Metal Particles for Light Waves' (second communication), were read by the Secretary. — Prof. H. L. Callendar showed a 'Simple Apparatus for measuring the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.' — The Society then adjourned until October 24th.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Wed. Folk-lore, 8. — 'The Origin of Totemism,' Mr. A. Lang.

Science Gossip.

'RESPONSE IN THE LIVING AND NON-LIVING,' by Prof. J. C. Bose, will be published immediately by Messrs. Longman. This volume describes experimental investigations on animal, vegetable, and inorganic substances regarding their response to stimulus. The author concludes that the phenomena of response in the "living" have been foreshadowed in the "non-living."

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester, which has recently been recognized by a Parliamentary Paper as the strongest of the provincial colleges, is starting courses in mining. Students are to be instructed at the various local centres for the first two years, and for the last two at the College.

DR. J. G. GARSON has succeeded the late Mr. Griffith as Assistant-Secretary of the British Association. His special department of research is anthropometry. For many years he was associated with the late Sir W. Flower in the curatorship of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and for a long time past has been engaged by the Home Office to develop a scientific system for the identification of criminals.

MR. HENRY VIGNAUD, first secretary of the United States Embassy at Paris, intends shortly to publish an enlarged English version of 'La Lettre et la Carte de Toscanelli' (Paris, Leroux). He promises additional documents and arguments in support of his contention that Toscanelli never wrote the famous letter in which he proposed that the "East should be discovered by the West." These additions, the author believes, will meet the very weighty reasons which have been put forward in refutation of this startling theory by such competent judges as M. Gallois, Prof. H. Wagner, and Prof. S. Ruge.

WE note the appearance of the Report of the Army Medical Department for the year 1900 (1*s.* 6*d.*); and a Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1901, issued by the Board of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland (4*d.* d.).

WE regret to notice the death of the venerable and eminent French astronomer M. Hervé A. E. A. Faye, President of the Bureau des Longitudes. His contributions to astronomical physics, especially solar, have been very numerous and valuable; but he is best known to the general public as the discoverer of Faye's comet, which he detected at Paris on November 22nd, 1843. It was found to have a period of about seven and a half years, and has been observed at every return since, the last time in 1895. M. Faye was born on October 5th, 1814,

and was elected an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London in 1848. He was awarded the Lalande Prize of the French Academy in 1843, and afterwards received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Besides numerous contributions to scientific memoirs, he was author of the following separate publications: 'Cours d'Astronomie de l'École Polytechnique'; 'Cours d'Astronomie Nautique'; 'Sur l'Origine du Monde'; 'Sur les Tempêtes, Théories et Discussions Nouvelles'; and 'Nouvelle Étude sur les Tempêtes, Cyclones, Trombes ou Tornados.'

DR. W. DOBERCK, who has recently resigned, as already announced, the directorship of the Hongkong Observatory, publishes in Nos. 3798, 3799 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a continuation of the results of his observations of double stars obtained there with the Lee equatorial last winter.

DR. PULFRICH, of Jena, whilst examining with the stereo-comparator (a contrivance which is applied to photographic plates in the manner of a stereoscope) some photographs taken by Prof. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, on June 9th and 10th, 1899, of a part of the sky in Ophiuchus, near the position of Saturn at that time, noticed that a small planet was registered on those plates which had hitherto been overlooked on account of its great faintness, it being not much brighter than the thirteenth magnitude.

FINE ARTS

A Description of the Sketch-Book of Sir Anthony Van Dyck, used by him in Italy, 1621-1627, and preserved in the Collection of the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., at Chatsworth. By Lionel Cust. (Bell & Sons.)

By the publication of Van Dyck's sketch-book Mr. Lionel Cust has rendered a real service to students of art. It is, indeed, of unusual importance not only for the understanding of Van Dyck, but also as a record of Italian paintings of the Cinquecento, as they appeared to a singularly appreciative connoisseur in the great galleries of Rome, Venice, and Genoa a century after their production. As regards our understanding of Van Dyck, the sketch-book emphasizes what is, of course, sufficiently evident from the study of his paintings, more especially his religious compositions—namely, the fact of his intense admiration for and deliberate assimilation of Titian's principles of composition. We see in the pages of this sketch-book how deeply concerned he was with Titian's art, to such an extent, indeed, that—in spite of the flowing contours of seventeenth-century art—the essentials of his composition, the triangular building up of masses, every gesture of his Madonnas, clearly recall the work of the Venetian master. He carried over from his Flemish training the use of a more liquid medium, a tendency to draw in paint rather than to model, as Titian did; and this and his lack of any strong personal imaginative attitude, together with the growing love of elegance which marked his epoch, cause his work to inspire a sentiment sharply distinguished from that of his Venetian original. Van Dyck expressed himself and his age perfectly, but the means to do so he extracted by incessant and loving study of Titian's masterpieces. That Van Dyck was an eclectic is apparent from this book, and it is just this quality of his genius that gives it such importance from the other point of

view—namely, that of the study of Italian art. A great origination genius like Rubens cannot copy anything in such a way as to hand on the character of his original. He renders everything in terms of his own imagination, Mantegna and Leonardo alike appear as Rubens under his transfiguring hand. But Van Dyck, with his self-consciousness and his scholarly appreciation of the older masters—an appreciation undisturbed by the current of a strong original impulse—reproduces precisely the character of his archetypes. Wherever we can test them these sketches discover a fidelity that is positively marvellous. Being hurried memoranda done for his own personal use, they are not, of course, minutely or laboriously accurate; the proportions, for instance, are often decidedly falsified; but in the very falsification and caricaturing of the originals Van Dyck's hand follows instinctively in the train of a vivid and profound understanding of the essential qualities of the various masters he is observing.

The slightest indications, the roughest scrawls of his pen, have in a marvellous way caught the central characteristics of the work he studies. Here, so far from everything being Van Dyck, everything is determined by the varying idiosyncrasies of the masters he contemplates. When he looks at a Veronese his line takes on the bland and mellow quality, the fulness and obtuseness, of Calliari's forms; when he copies the Aldobrandini marriage the extremities of his figures have the peculiar rounded forms of classical draughtsmanship, and his outline sketch might almost be a tracing from a Greek vase painting. When he treats Titian he follows so closely the master he understood best, that we can tell at a glance, even when the original is lost, whether it was an early or a late work that he had before him. In cases where we know the originals—particularly in later works such as the 'Education of Cupid' of the Borghese Gallery—his rough sketches are in effect essential extracts of the spirit of the original design. In the example we have mentioned Van Dyck has caught with two hurried lines of the pen and a dab of bistre the peculiar feeling of Titian's later manner, as seen in the drawing of an arm, the massive modelling of the upper part, the slightly indicated articulations, and the fineness of the tapering extremities. To this sketch he has added two legends which complete the impression of the original: the word "rosso" in the sky and "quel admirabil petto" of Venus's foremost attendant.

In the explanatory notes Mr. Cust has traced the originals of a great number of the sketches. In one case, that of a reclining nude with three cupids and a landscape background, plate xlv., he has suggested that we have a copy of Giorgione's Venus at Dresden, and that this indicates the original composition. In view of the astonishing accuracy, as regards essentials of movement and design, which distinguishes these sketches wherever we can still test them, we think this suggestion is inadmissible. We believe that any artist would at once allow that we have here two distinct, though somewhat kindred motives in the treatment of the nude figure; so

distinct, indeed, that an artist who had produced the second could not be accused of plagiarism by the author of the first, though its general influence might be admitted. It is true that we know Giorgione's Venus originally had a cupid, now obliterated by repainting; but the general position and design of this figure can still be traced in the Dresden picture, and they do not at all correspond with those of the sleeping cupids in this sketch. We must, therefore, conclude that it is a sketch from some lost picture either by Giorgione or the youthful Titian.

On the other hand, Mr. Cust has not identified the sketch of a recumbent Venus (c) of plate xli. with Titian's Venus in the Uffizi, although here the many minute points of similitude leave no room for doubt. Another identification which he has overlooked is that of the two upper heads in plate xxxii., which are clearly taken from the heads of two youths in Titian's fresco in the Scuola del Santo, at Padua, representing the miracle of a newborn infant giving evidence of its mother's honesty. Again, if our memory does not deceive us—and in this case we have been unable to compare the sketch with a photograph—the lower portion of plate i. is taken from the Annunciation by Titian in the Scuola di San Rocco.

Two misdescriptions, though they are unimportant, also call for correction. The upper figure in plate xxxix. is surely a Susannah and not a Venus. The small drawing b. of plate xlvii. is described as a "monster like a basilisk": it is, we think, like the other drawings on the same page, a sketch of an ostrich, in this case sitting down and seen from the front with the head and legs sharply foreshortened.

An interesting point arises with regard to the sketch of Salome with the head of John the Baptist, plate xxxvi. Here the gesture of Salome is almost identical with that in the well-known picture of the Doria Gallery; but the composition differs by the introduction of an old serving-woman. Was there, then, once another picture by Titian of this subject, of which the Doria picture is a reduced and modified replica?

It is remarkable how large a number of pictures by Titian—some of them evidently important ones—which we find noted in this book, remain unidentified. Not the least value of such a publication as the present lies in the hope that by its means some hitherto lost works of the master may be rediscovered. From this point of view, we regret that Mr. Cust did not see his way to reproducing, in a less sumptuous and expensive manner, the remaining drawings of the sketch-book. Doubtless he has chosen those of the greatest artistic merit, but, as a record, every scrap of the book is of interest to students.

In his preface Mr. Cust describes the curious history of the sketch-book. It was, a few years ago, purchased by Mr. H. F. Cook, but on its being recognized as identical with a sketch-book that had mysteriously disappeared from the Chatsworth collection about a century before, he courteously waived his claims to its possession.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

Lessons from Greek Pottery. By J. H. Huddilston. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—The purpose of this book, "to arouse a more general interest in the study of the Greek vases," is one that may be highly commended; it is, however, impossible to speak so highly of the manner in which Mr. Huddilston has performed the somewhat difficult task which he has set himself. His object is to interest the classical student and the educated reader in Greek vases by showing how much light they throw on the history, on the religion and mythology, on the life and the literature of the Greeks; but in attempting to do this within the limits of a hundred pages he is necessarily reduced to summaries which will not, it is to be feared, leave much impression on the minds of those not already familiar with Greek vases. A more satisfactory model for a popular work on Greek vases in relation to literature is offered by Robert's 'Bild und Lied,' which deals at greater length with a few selected problems in such a manner as to make the principles of the study clear even to those who have no special knowledge. The bare enumeration supplied by Mr. Huddilston of instances where vases illustrate the various matters to which he refers will not be of much use to a student without a more complete set of references; and the general reader will hardly be able to follow them without a more extensive series of illustrations. There are, moreover, a good many inaccuracies of detail which are likely to prove confusing, and may in some cases create a prejudice against the book. Some of these are evidently misprints—e.g., "Plato's Phædra," "spretæque injurie forme," and "Museum Italiano"; the inscriptions on the Colossals (sic) of Abu-Simbel are associated with the "invasion of Egypt by Psammetichus"; and technical terms, such as *proscenium* and *provenience*, are misapplied. The chronology, too, is somewhat erratic. Thus the vases found at Naucratis, which belong mostly to the sixth century, are spoken of in one place as "antidating Homer by centuries," in another as "belonging to the eighth and seventh centuries B.C.," and the earliest use of writing in Greece is variously assigned to the seventh century B.C. and to a time not much before the eighth. In this last case one cannot say that either view is incorrect, but it is confusing to find them both stated in the same book. Again, it is a matter of common knowledge that it was the French—not the English—who excavated Delos; and the Panathenaic vase in the mosaic found there is to be dated not 187-186 B.C., but 186-87 B.C., an interval not of one year, but of a hundred. By far the most useful part of the book is the bibliography, which occupies forty pages, and is likely to prove extremely convenient to students. A selection from so vast a mass of literature must always be open to some difference of opinion, but little that is of real importance seems to have been overlooked, though a few of the older publications quoted are of historical rather than practical value. Mr. Huddilston has before made valuable contributions to our knowledge of the relation of vases to literature.

A History and Description of Chinese Porcelain. By Cosmo Monkhouse. With Notes by S. W. Bushell, C.M.G. (Cassell & Co.)—The late Mr. Monkhouse had the advantage of possessing a genuine artistic perception—that which is inborn and not to be acquired. But he had also acquired the habit of mastering what was known relating to his subject before he attempted to expound its æsthetic qualities. Thus, while making no pretensions to infallibility, and without any tinge of professional dogmatism, he inspired a confidence in his taste and judgment which the reader felt were not based on mere personal opinion. He had, as was only natural, his predilections for certain forms of art, those wherein refinement of

execution was joined to high technical proficiency being the kind which evidently claimed his most cherished regard. Hence the subject of the volume before us was one on which he was ever ready to dilate. Mr. Monkhouse had previously treated the theme of Chinese ceramic art in journalistic notices (if we are not mistaken), and more fully in two gracefully written essays prefatory to the catalogues of the exhibitions of Chinese porcelain held a few years ago at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club. These articles, evincing a wide acquaintance with the countless variations of the art of the Chinese potter, established their writer's reputation as a discriminating critic of exceptionally acute perception. It certainly required a well-trained eye to appreciate the delicate chromatic effects arrived at by ingenious combinations of technical procedure such as could only be conceived by the subtle Chinese brain and probably could only be manipulated by the marvellous Chinese hand. It was on these niceties and refinements that Mr. Monkhouse loved to dwell; indeed, his delight in their intricate details would almost justify the conclusion that he had inherited something of the faculty of Hsiang Yuan-p'ien, styled Tai-ching, the sixteenth-century scribe and painter whose catalogue of a collection of Chinese porcelain has been translated by Dr. Bushell. Thus it followed that when the official career of Mr. Monkhouse closed, the first subject to which he devoted his attention was a history of the art which as collector and critic he so well understood. It is touching to think that, although the desire of his heart was in part accomplished, he died leaving his work still in manuscript. With characteristic modesty Mr. Monkhouse referred in his Introduction to the "compilation of this little handbook," and in using the term he was strictly accurate, since the historical section of the book is taken from already published sources. But the historic notice of the art here set forth is more than mere compilation. It is a carefully arranged abstract of the various native accounts of the manufacture of Chinese porcelain which have been translated into European languages, giving also the corrections of the earlier texts made by later writers. The reader is thus presented with what is at present known of the history of the art in compendious form, interesting in itself, and indispensable to the collector desirous of comprehending the aims and intentions of generations of ingenious and inventive ceramic artists who were inspired by ideals so widely differing from those of our Western civilization. Having traced the history of porcelain during successive dynasties down to recent years, the author proceeds, in the second and larger portion of the work, to describe the different wares, so far as is possible, in their chronological sequence. Herein he displays the same faculty of clear definition of which he had given proof in his earlier studies on the subject. The artistic qualities of the many and diverse classes of the art receive due recognition. None of their special beauties is missed, nor do we find that unmeasured eulogy in which the enthusiastic collector of blue and white or cracked celadon sometimes indulges. Mr. Monkhouse did not, however, confine his attention to the artistic quality of the wares alone; he had also studied the technical methods of the Chinese potters, and was thus able to afford his readers much useful information which is particularly necessary in forming a just estimate of the age and authenticity of wares purporting to have been produced during a famous dynasty, but which are too frequently impudent modern forgeries. The book will, therefore, have a substantial value both as a work of reference and as a trusted guide to the collector, to whom it offers sound advice and practical hints which may assist his judgment in determining the quality or genuineness of pieces he may think of acquiring.

A word as to the illustrations, of which some

are in colour and others in black and white. Many of the former, wherein one object alone is displayed on the page and without a background, are charming. The delicate tints of the originals are rendered with a truth and refinement which are not always found in illustrations of this class. Those in which several objects are combined in a group are not so successful, the vases being cut out on a dark background, unpleasant in colour, and detrimental to the chromatic effect of the soft translucent glazes characteristic of Chinese porcelain. The selection of the objects illustrated in black and white was, on the author's decease, entrusted to Dr. Bushell; needless to say that the choice is from every point of view judicious, but here also the examples suffer from being, in the majority of instances, sharply projected on opaque black grounds. If any background is given, it should, for delicate objects of this kind, be of the palest possible tint; as it is, both the work of art and the artistic appearance of the page have been sacrificed for the sake of vulgar realistic effect. It would have been more convenient for the reader if the descriptions of the vases illustrated in black and white had been printed below their representations instead of being collected in a list at the end of the volume, the descriptions there not giving the page where the illustration is to be found. It would likewise have facilitated reference to the illustrations (which are all on separate pages) if, in place of being sprinkled about the book, they had been bound together at the end, after the ordinary manner of archaeological publications. There is no index. It may be taken for certain that these and other shortcomings would have been corrected had Mr. Monkhouse himself seen the volume through the press. On its merits it should reach a second edition, in which even these lapses, probably due to hasty publication, may be remedied.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE yearly exhibition of the results of the past season's work of the Egypt Exploration Fund and its associated bodies is now being held in Gower Street, and will remain open till the 26th inst. The objects found by Prof. Petrie at Abydos hold, of course, an important place there, but either because he has surfeited us with marvels in former years or because the Gizeh Museum has annexed the best of his discoveries, we find his exhibit less interesting than usual. It contains, however, two undisturbed graves, here roughly but sufficiently reproduced in woodwork, each containing a skeleton in a sleeping position, and surrounded by jars and vases once filled with the food considered necessary for the dead. The attitude is that shown by the Neolithic mummy in the First Egyptian Room of the British Museum, but the hands and feet are wanting in both the present examples. This is curious, in view of the fact that these are the parts most esteemed by modern cannibals, but Prof. Petrie considers that both graves are to be dated during the earlier reigns of the first dynasty, and that this and other facts show no break to have occurred between the prehistoric and historic settlements at Abydos. Other interesting objects in this exhibit are some pottery fireplaces in the shape of a coiled serpent, and some worked flints with serrated edges which seem to have been used as combs. Among Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt's exhibits from the Fayûm are some portrait mummy-cases of Roman or Byzantine times which are well worth notice. They are evidently lifelike likenesses, yet the dark-complexioned, curly-haired heads of Jewish-looking men they exhibit are as far removed as possible from the ethnic type of the Greek soldiers who first colonized the Fayûm. In the same connexion we may mention some drawings from Tell-el-Amarna, exhibited by the Archaeological Survey.

The racial names here given, if correctly distributed, will surprise many ethnologists; for, while the daughter of the "heretic king" Khuenaten appears with the receding forehead and blubber lips of a low negro type, the Semite has a high nose and prognathous development, and the Libyan a bridgeless nose and Mongolian eyes. A charming set of Alexandrian bronze coins, shown by Mr. J. G. Milne, also attract attention by their excellent preservation and artistic modelling.

SALES.

THE sale of pictures at Messrs. Christie's last Saturday was notable for the price fetched by Romney's portrait of Lady Morshead—viz., 4,305*l.*; while two portraits by Raeburn fetched over 1,300*l.* each. Sir T. Lawrence, E. J. Blamire, 152*l.*; Portraits of Two Young Ladies, in white dresses and red cloaks, 115*l.*; Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, 651*l.*; Mrs. Siddons as Diana, 136*l.*; Portrait of a Young Lady, in white dress, seated, 273*l.*; J. Hoppner, Robert Southey, 105*l.*; Dutch School, A Triptych, a gentleman and his wife on either wing, 714*l.*; G. Morland, A Water-Mill, 241*l.*; Interior of a Stable, 115*l.*; J. van Ravestein, Maria van Gogh, 357*l.*; Sir H. Raeburn, Mary and Grace Murray, 546*l.*; Portrait of a Lady (supposed to be Lady Raeburn), seated under a tree, 1,365*l.*; Portrait of a Child, with a basket of cherries, seated in a landscape, 1,312*l.*; J. F. Herring, sen., The Edinburgh Mail-Coach, 157*l.*; F. Cotes, Mrs. Delmé, 120*l.*; J. B. Greuze, Head of a Young Girl, in white drapery, 210*l.*; Hallé, Cupids Sporting (a pair), 262*l.*; Van Orley, A Triptych, with the Adoration of the Magi, 189*l.*; Hans Memling, The Virgin, in crimson cloak, holding the Saviour in her arms, 1,134*l.*; Romney, Chief Justice James Mingay, 231*l.*; Portrait of a Young Gentleman, in dark dress and white stock, 325*l.*; F. Bol, Portrait of a Gentleman, in black, holding his gloves, 105*l.*; J. van Goyen, The Mouth of a Dutch River, 115*l.*

Messrs. Christie sold on the 7th inst. the following drawings: W. Hunt, Purple Grapes, Apricots, and Plums, 84*l.*; Apple Blossom and Birds' Nest, 115*l.*; P. De Wint, The Barley Harvest, 162*l.*; T. Rowlandson, Going in to Church, 51*l.*; S. Read, Milan Cathedral, 78*l.*; Constable's picture, A Landscape, with woodman, fetched 105*l.*

On the same day Messrs. Christie sold a Limoges enamel deep plate, painted by Susanne Court to illustrate Genesis xxvi., for 756*l.*

Finz-Bri Gossay.

LAST Monday the press were invited to view at Messrs. Henry Graves & Co.'s gallery portraits and ideal heads by Mr. Carl J. Blenner, of New York. They are also showing portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, by Mr. Horace van Ruith, destined for the Government House, Mauritius.

SOME interesting statistics have been published respecting the two French Salons which have just closed. The Société des Artistes Français—the original Salon—has taken 328,000 francs at the turnstiles, as against the 261,891 francs received last year. The rival Salon, the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts, of which the complete statistics are not yet issued, has been visited by 138,487 paying visitors, and the receipts are said to be appreciably higher than in the previous years. On varnishing day over 6,000 persons passed the turnstiles, and on Sunday, April 27th, the number of visitors reached 12,000.

THE sale of the remaining works in London of a distinguished and essentially French artist is a very pleasant innovation, and it will be interesting to note the result of the experiment at Messrs. Christie's rooms on Saturday next,

when the contents of the studio of the late M. Benjamin-Constant will be sold. There are 119 lots in all, and these comprise finished pictures, portraits, studies, sketches, and designs. They are mostly of Oriental subjects, but a few are of English origin, such as 'The Pier at Brighton' (lot 11), 'St. Paul's from the Thames' (14), 'Warehouses on the Thames' (21), 'The Houses of Parliament and Westminster' (27), and the study for the portrait of Lord Dufferin (77). None of them appears to have been exhibited.

THE innocence of the average "expert" is often as amazing as his knowledge. The catalogue of the present interesting exhibition of mezzotint portraits at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club is a case in point. In twelve entries George Romney is described as "R.A.," whereas he never exhibited at the Royal Academy. The portrait of the Rev. John Wesley (No. 45), engraved by J. Gainer, is not after Romney—to this, indeed, the compiler adds a ? Romney's portrait was engraved by Spilsbury, and is described in Chaloner Smith. The biographical notice of Lady Hamilton under No. 24 is teeming with blunders. There is not a shred of evidence to prove that she was ever connected with Graham or his goddess Hygeia; the evidence is quite to the contrary, and Angelo in his reminiscences distinctly contradicts the rumour. She first sat to Romney when living with Greville. Indeed, the whole "note" should be rigorously suppressed. The second portion of the foot-note to No. 10 should also be deleted: Hayley did not accompany Romney to Rome, and did not make Romney's acquaintance until 1776, as is expressly stated in Hayley's 'Memoirs' of himself (vol. i. p. 160), or about four years after Romney's return from Rome. The journey with Carwardine and Hayley was to Paris, and did not take place until 1790; moreover, Ozias Humphry was not one of the party. "The identity" of Mrs. Davenport (No. 51) is not "open to doubt"; the original portrait was exhibited at the Old Masters' in 1878 by a descendant.

MR. WILFRID BALL writes:—

"A circular has been issued by the Federal International Government (Melbourne) inviting artists in Europe and America to contribute to their Exhibition in Melbourne next November. As the name of the Royal Anglo-Australian Society of Artists has been introduced into the circular, and particulars of the success of its past exhibitions quoted, it has naturally caused some artists to imagine that the Exhibition is to be held under the auspices of this Society. To prevent any misconception on this point the Council will be glad if you will state that this Society is in no way connected with the Exhibition."

MODERN French art contains no more daring colourist than Monticelli, who died some seventeen years ago at Marseilles in great poverty, brought on by drink. His pictures do not seem destined to be popular, but collectors of them are likely to increase in number. Examples of his latest and most characteristic period occur from time to time in London sale-rooms. A collection of six of his little pictures has just been purchased privately at Marseilles by Mr. John Pratt, of New York, the price paid for them being 175,000 francs, a price far beyond anything previously paid for his work. These six pictures include 'Le Paon,' which was one of the features of the Centennial Exhibition in Paris two years ago; 'Les Char-meuses'; 'Dans le Parc,' a subject which he repeated probably dozens of times; 'La Halte'; and 'La Ronde,' which is described as one of the artist's best things.

THE Musée de Cluny is participating in the minor epidemic of gifts to Paris public galleries. It has just received a statuette in wood, dating from the fifteenth century, of a man with long hair and black beard, probably taken from a church. Mr. George Donaldson, of London, who was Vice-President of the "Section des

Meubles" at the Exhibition of 1900, has presented to the same museum a remarkable table of sculptured wood, dating from the first half of the sixteenth century. Similar tables of this period are extremely rare, and this is the only example of the kind in the museum. In addition, M. Saglio, the *conservateur* of the Musée Cluny, expects to receive shortly the bequest of M. Rochard, which includes tapestry, furniture, and manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

THE Austrian excavations in Ephesus, after being stopped for some time, are shortly to be recommenced. Dr. Heberdey, who is to pre- side over the work, will employ about a hundred labourers in the harbour quarter of the Hellenic city, upon the site which was bought for the purpose a few years ago by Prof. O. Benndorf, the archaeological explorer of Samothrace, Lycia, and Caria. The Vienna Archaeological Seminary has in preparation a work upon the great theatre of the Lysimachian period, which underwent extensive alterations during the Roman period.

MUSIC

Life of Richard Wagner. Authorized English Version, by Wm. Ashton Ellis, of C. F. Glasenapp's 'Das Leben Richard Wagners.' Vol. II. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE first volume ended with the appointment in 1842 of Wagner as Court Capellmeister at Dresden, and the second opens with an account of the two men who for six long years were the troubleshooters of the composer's artistic spirit: Von Lüttichau, the Intendant of the theatre, and Reissiger, senior Capellmeister; also of Wagner's friends Heine, Fischer, and August Roeckel, the "Musikdirektor" who in 1849 played a brief and unsuccessful rôle in the Revolution. Wagner's difficulties only developed gradually; at first the undoubted success of 'Rienzi' and the 'Holländer' gave him energy and hope. Mendelssohn visited Dresden and conducted his 'Paulus'; and this was the Gewandhaus conductor to whom, seven years previously, Wagner had humbly handed his maiden Symphony in c, begging him "not even to look at it, but just to keep it by him." Mendelssohn, apparently, obeyed to the letter; anyhow, he never afterwards referred to it. In view of the respective natures and art aims of the two men, it is not surprising, apart from this symphony grievance, to find a certain coldness between them; but the tone of various references to Mendelssohn in this volume unfortunately tends to encourage the feeling against that master and his music which rabid Wagnerians seem to consider it their bounden duty to nurture.

Our biographer describes at some length the first half-year of Wagner's life at Dresden, inasmuch as it "contains the seeds of all those thorns and thistles which hindered him in the pursuit of his creative work." But were they really hindrances? These so-called "thorns and thistles," it seems to us, were pricks which goaded him on in his attempts to reform the theatre; opposition called forth energy which, in prosperous circumstances, might have remained dormant. Wagner, like his great predecessor Beethoven, longed for a life free from care, so that he might devote all his powers to his art. But had the fates granted that wish

it is more than probable that the world would never have known the full power of his genius.

In 1843 Spohr produced 'The Flying Dutchman' at Cassel, and, indeed, wrote to Wagner to express the great pleasure it afforded him to light upon a young artist who "meant seriously by his art." There soon followed a brilliant success with the same opera at Riga, and there seemed prospects of performances in other towns. In fact, at the close of the year, when at work on 'Tannhäuser,' Wagner was in the best of spirits, looking, to quote from a letter written at that period, "calmly forward to the spread of my operas." Little did he then think that in a few years his "honourable appointment for life" would be at an end, and he himself an exile from his native land.

Wagner was not the first to propose that Weber's remains should be transferred from St. Mary's Chapel, Moorfields, to Dresden, but he entered heart and soul into the idea; and had it not been for his energy and enthusiasm the scheme might never have been carried out. In this, as in other matters, he was thoroughly in earnest. After difficulties and delays Weber's remains were committed to a vault in the Friedrichstadt graveyard, on which occasion Wagner delivered a noble yet "simple" speech.

The production of 'Tannhäuser' in 1845 resulted in many foolish and hostile notices. Herr Glasenapp, or, it may be, Mr. Ellis himself, describes that of the *Neue Zeitschrift* as the "spitefullest," and in an appendix is quoted a long excerpt from it. Some of the remarks may perhaps deserve that epithet, but there is one sentence which is both thoughtful and modest. Concerning the music the writer says:—

"As for Style [throughout the book Mr. Ellis, by the way, is much given to capitals], either he is not yet at one with himself, or it is a want of invention that makes the greater part seem far-fetched and bombastic, nay, positively against all beauty."

When Wagner wrote that opera he certainly was "not yet at one with himself"; hence the difficulty the critics experienced. Again, much of the music was opposed to the kind of beauty to which they were accustomed.

Wagner's genius was not understood, but in the chapter on the performance at Dresden in 1846 of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony we find that that work, now so honoured, proved a serious stumbling-block. A Dresden paper "asked if it were not a positive scandal, on such a day as Palm Sunday, to wish to perform a Carnival farce like this." Wagner regarded the symphony as "indisputably the crown of Beethoven's genius," but folks then considered it formless, savage, and unintelligible. Let us hope that the clownish comment of the Dresden paper, and the opinion of those around him concerning the symphony, consoled Wagner somewhat for the treatment which his 'Tannhäuser' received! In connexion with this work there are some interesting references to a young law student, an "enthusiastic admirer of 'Rienzi' and the 'Dutchman,'" who made Wagner's acquaintance at Marienbad in 1845. Since then the law student has become famous as the author of 'Vom

Musikalisch-Schönen,' and as musical critic of the *Neue Freie Presse*, a post which he still holds. Hanslick's enthusiasm for Wagner cooled down in time—nay, as regards his art-theories, almost vanished; for that, however, no blame can be ascribed to him. For his loose—nay, contradictory—statements Herr Glasenapp justly, we think, takes him to task. The reminiscences of the "redoubtable" critic are not trustworthy. But, on the other hand, the reminiscences of August Roeckel are freely quoted to colour and intensify the tragic story of the Dresden insurrection. In an appendix Mr. Ellis, however, shows that Roeckel wove together fact and fiction. When Hanslick, who is not a Wagnerian, trips, the reader's attention is at once called to the fact in a foot-note. But Roeckel was a friend and admirer of the master, and he is quoted without any hint, in text or foot-note, that the statements may be "mere figments of Roeckel's over-heated imagination." We presume that Herr Glasenapp has tried to be impartial, but in small matters, such as the one to which we are referring, and various references to men who stood aloof from Wagner, we see how hero-worship may lead an author, unconsciously, to colour facts and figures according to his likes and dislikes. It is impossible for the most honest historian to be absolutely unbiassed, and this should be borne in mind in reading this biography of a man whose very genius and artistic irascibility of temper must have led him to do and say many things which are unrecorded. Why, for instance, does the biographer try so hard to persuade us that Wagner took no active share in the Dresden rising? How can he be sure? For certain hours—nay, days—absolutely nothing is known of his doings. Our biographer quotes what Wagner's wife said to Frau Wille some years later: "My husband did nothing wrong." But did she herself know all that he was engaged in? And again, even if she knew of anything that could be laid to his charge, she would surely have been the last person to reveal it. Of course, it matters not now to us whether Wagner shouldered a gun, or stood on any barricade, or committed any act which justified exile. But we think that in the attempt to present the man in the most favourable light there are signs of over-zeal.

There is an excellent index to the volume. Let us hope that Mr. Ellis will soon be able to complete this interesting and valuable biography of the greatest musician of the second half of the nineteenth century.

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Manon,' 'La Traviata.'
CRYSTAL PALACE.—Peace Festival.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Bispham's Recitation of 'Enoch Arden.'

MASSENET's 'Manon,' performed at Covent Garden last Thursday week, is a work in which we recognize both skill and charm, yet the story does not possess the marked human interest which distinguishes 'Faust' or 'Carmen'; again, the music lacks the strength possessed by that of either of these operas. We listen to them season after season; we know that Gounod's gifts, though strong, were limited, and we believe that Bizet, had he lived, would have produced a greater work than

'Carmen'; but in each case the music, like the story, appeals to the heart; and with able interpreters that appeal, though frequent, retains its power. With 'Manon' it is otherwise, yet it is representative of the composer, and therefore deserves an occasional hearing. It ought properly to be given in a smaller theatre than Covent Garden, where, by the way, the late commencement and long waits made it seem unduly long. Mlle. Garden, from the Paris Opéra Comique, assumed the title rôle. Her voice appeared somewhat unsympathetic in quality, but, singing for the first time in so large a building, she may have over-exerted herself. She has, however, a well-trained voice, and by her skilful rendering of the florid music soon won favour with her audience. M. Maréchal as the Chevalier Des Grieux also created a good impression. M. Allard (Lescart), M. Plançon as the father, and Messieurs Gilibert, Seveilhac, and Dufrique as Guillot, Bretigny, and the Innkeeper respectively, contributed to the success of the evening. Signor Mancinelli conducted. The piece was most effectively staged.

There was an excellent performance of 'La Traviata' on the following evening. Madame Melba did full justice to the Violetta music, and she was extremely well supported by Signor Caruso as Alfredo. Verdi's opera, except at moments—for the composer possessed dramatic instinct which, owing to the operatic customs of the 'Traviata' period, had little chance of natural development—is strangely at variance with modern ideas; between 'La Traviata' and 'La Tosca,' to keep within the Italian frontier, there is indeed a wide gulf.

There was a Peace Festival at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon, with the distinguished and favourite vocalists Mesdames Albani, Ella Russell, Belle Cole, and Clara Butt, and Messrs. Ben Davies, Santley, and Bispham. A selection was given from the 'Te Deum' written by Sir Arthur Sullivan for the Thanksgiving service in 1872, after the recovery of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. The music bears little or no sign of inspiration; it was written to order, and history shows how hard it is in such circumstances to write for posterity. And why, we would ask, was not Sullivan's last finished work, the 'Te Deum,' selected—the one which he intended for performance at the close of the war in South Africa? The Handel Festival Choir sang admirably. It was heard in the National Anthem, the music just mentioned, the chorus in the contralto song 'Land of Hope and Glory' by Dr. Elgar, based on the trio of his March in D, the American National Hymn, Handel's 'Conquering Hero,' and 'Rule, Britannia.' Our two national songs formed, of course, the natural and necessary opening and closing numbers. It was a pity that so fine a body of singers had not more to do. The two instrumental pieces were Dr. Cowen's bright 'Coronation March' and Tchaikowsky's '1812' Overture, reinforced by the firing of cannon in the grounds. Both performances, under the able direction of Dr. Cowen, were excellent, although the realistic addition to the overture was of very doubtful effect.

Mr. David Bispham recited 'Enoch Arden'

at his third concert at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, with Strauss's incidental music. The poem has been cleverly condensed by Mr. Bispham, whereby the undue preponderance of word over tone, so noticeable in the late performance at Queen's Hall with Herr von Possart and Herr Strauss, is avoided. Of the German reciter we recently spoke in terms of high praise, but it was certainly more natural to hear the poem in the language in which it was originally written, and to an audience composed largely of English no doubt far more welcome. Mr. Bispham is an able elocutionist, and his powers were displayed to the full. His recitation was most impressive. The matter-of-fact utterances of the woman in the closing dying scene were delivered with tone and accent which offered fine contrast to the haggard voice of Enoch Arden. It was a dramatic touch, finely conceived and effectively carried out. On the stage Mr. Bispham does all things well, but the art is not always thoroughly concealed; when he appears on the concert platform art and nature blend most happily together; so it was also last Monday. Mr. Henry Bird must not be forgotten; his rendering of the pianoforte music was skilful and sympathetic. The programme included the Strauss Sonata for violin and pianoforte, well interpreted by Messrs. Tivadar Nachéz and Herbert Sharpe, also some interesting Strauss songs.

Musical Gossip.

Mlle. DE LA ROUVIÈRE gave an interesting concert at the Bechthol Hall on Tuesday evening. The Paris Schola Cantorum, of whose vocal quartet she is soprano, has done much to revive old sacred music; its director and founder is M. Charles Bordes, and its president M. Alexandre Guilmant, the well-known organist of La Trinité. The programme included Rameau's 'Le Berger Fidèle,' consisting of three airs, the second and third of which proved exceedingly characteristic. The accompaniment was for violin, cello, and harpsichord, but the tone of the grand pianoforte which stood for the harpsichord interfered with the quaint effect of the music. Another item was an unaccompanied vocal quartet by Heinrich Schütz, who, as sacred composer, was Bach's greatest predecessor. There is strength and dignity in the music, and the harmonies are most impressive. Then there was Beethoven's beautiful 'Elegischer Gesang,' Op. 118, for four voices and accompaniment of strings. On the whole, however, the programme offered an uncomfortable mixture of ancient and modern music. The other members of the quartet party were Madame de la Mare and Messieurs J. David and Albert Gebelin. They sang with taste and enthusiasm. Mlle. de la Rouvière, who was heard, among other things, in 'Le Songe d'Iphigénie,' by Gluck, has a powerful voice and displays marked intelligence. The instrumentalists were Messrs. J. Ivimey, H. Britt (from Paris), and F. Böhr. Should Mlle. de la Rouvière give another concert a programme-book with a few analytical and historical notes would certainly be welcome.

MISS ALICE HOLLANDER, the new contralto, who gave her second concert on Tuesday at St. James's Hall, has a voice of excellent quality, and she was heard to advantage in songs by Goring Thomas, Gounod, and Mr. Bethune. Her reception was most cordial, and, moreover, well deserved.

FÖLDESZ, the new violoncellist, gave his second concert on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall. With his full tone and exceptionally fine technique he has means which may enable him

to become a great artist. For the moment his chief aim seems to be display of virtuosity; if only that almost inevitable stage in his career be a short one, no harm will be done. He played the Paganini Violin Concerto, which he has arranged for violoncello. The performance was wonderful, though not worth the time and labour which it must have cost. The transcription is clever, but not interesting.

THE Tchaikowsky Festival held at Pyrmont on June 28th and 29th under the direction of Herr Ferdinand Meister was not well supported.

THE lyrical drama 'Parysatis,' music by M. Camille Saint-Saëns, will be performed at Béziers on August 17th and 19th.

SIGNOR SONZOGNO, who in 1890 offered the prize for an opera in one act which fell to Mascagni, who thereby won fame and fortune, now announces an international competition for a dramatic work, also of one act. There will be an international jury. Up to the present M. Massenet has consented to represent France; M. Jan Blockx, the Flemish composer, Belgium; and Herr Humperdinck, Germany.

THE death is announced of Carl Piutti, pupil and afterwards professor at the Leipzig Conservatorium. He succeeded Rust as organist of St. Thomas's in 1880. He wrote many works, "not without merit," to quote Dr. Hugo Riemann, for his instrument. He was born at Elgersburg (Thuringia) in 1846.—Another professor of the Conservatorium is dead—viz., Johannes Weidenbach, who had been teacher of the pianoforte for nearly thirty years.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON. Madame Patti's Concert, 3, Albert Hall.
— Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
TUE. Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
WED. Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
THURS. Miles. Victoria and Helene Dorini's Operatic Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
— Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
FRI. Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
SAT. Kubelek's Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
— Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

OF the pieces in which M. Coquelin appears during the second week of his engagement all with one exception, 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme' of Molière, have been given in London before. In 'Le Gendre de M. Poirier' he now passes from the part of Vatel, a cook, to that of M. Poirier, which as a species of modernization of Georges Dandin comes to him by right; and in 'Mademoiselle de la Seiglière' he repeats Destournelles, the astute and ambitious lawyer. In these parts he maintains the traditions of Provost, Got, and the most distinguished of his predecessors, and accentuates them by his own eminent and original gifts. As Jourdain in 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' a part recently taken at the Comédie Française by M. Coquelin cadet, he shows a radiant benignity and self-content which his assault upon the mirthful and practical but aggravating Nicole scarcely belies. In this piece M. Jean Coquelin was Le Maître de Philosophie, and M. Coquelin cadet, Covielle. The remaining characters were played with no great success. The piece was given in its integrity, with music we suppose to be that of Lulli, and with all the choruses and ballets. Its performance under these conditions, not always observed at the Théâtre Français, inspired much interest, and M. Coquelin's interpretation of Monsieur Jourdain caused uproarious laughter. 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' with 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' occupies a position apart in Molière's works, and the opportunity of seeing the entire piece and not the first three acts only is one for which the student is thankful.

'THE HEDONISTS,' a four-act play by Mrs. G. C. Ashton Jonson, given on the afternoon of the 4th inst. at Wyndham's Theatre for a charity, is one of the works selected by the committee of

the Playgoers' Club from the pieces sent in in answer to the well-known offer of Mr. Alexander. It is thin and amateurish stuff, containing some transparent absurdities, but is neither unsympathetic nor uninteresting. It was played by a company of mixed actors and amateurs.

MOST assiduous in their attentions to the colonial Premiers and other Coronation guests have been the managers of the principal London theatres. Mr. Tree was the first to ask them to his theatre to a reception which was limited in numbers and informal in character. On Thursday in last week twenty-five minutes after the performance was over a magic transformation was effected in the Lyceum Theatre. All signs of seats had disappeared from the stalls and the pit, the scenery had vanished from the stage, the orchestra in the dress circle was ambushed in flowering shrubs, its place being bridged over and added to the stage, on which many hundreds of guests, including our most distinguished visitors, were received by Sir Henry Irving. The house was ablaze with coloured electric lights, and the whole of the floor of the pit and stalls was lined with refreshment tables. If only as a triumph of stage-management this transformation is worth mention. On Saturday, the closing night of his season, the experiment was repeated by Mr. Alexander at the St. James's. On Monday Sir Charles Wyndham entertained at the Hyde Park Court Hotel the same much-fêted guests.

IN a speech on the last night of his summer season Mr. Alexander stated that the St. James's would reopen on August 30th with the promised new play, 'If I were King,' by Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy.

MR. HARE's season at the Duke of York's Theatre finished last night. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next Madame Bernhardt will give farewell performances of 'La Dame aux Camélias' and 'Frou-Frou.' The house will then close, to be reopened in September by a company headed by Miss Irene Vanbrugh and Mr. H. B. Irving.

DURING a one-night indisposition of Miss Ellen Terry, Mrs. Tree played Mrs. Page, resigning to Miss Lily Brayton her own part of Sweet Anne Page.

IN consequence of the closing of the Criterion for the purpose of alterations demanded by the County Council, 'A Country Mouse,' the success of which is almost unparalleled, will be retransferred on Monday to its original home, the Prince of Wales's.

THIS evening Mr. Charles Hawtrey transfers to the Shaftesbury the farce of 'There and Back,' by Mr. George Arliss, and 'Miss Bramshott's Engagement.'

AS we anticipated, the season is coming to a premature close. Among the houses which have shut are the Haymarket, the Adelphi, the Vaudeville, and the Imperial, as well as the St. James's, the Duke of York's, and the Criterion, already mentioned. On the other hand, the beginning of the autumn season is likely to be earlier than usual.

WE hear with regret of the death on the 1st inst. of Mr. Robert W. Lowe, the compiler of the useful 'Biographical Account of English Theatrical Literature' and of a life of Thomas Betterton, and the editor of Doran's 'Annals of the Stage,' Cibber's 'Apology,' Churchill's 'Rosciad,' and other works concerning the stage. Mr. Lowe, who was born on February 2nd, 1853, died of Bright's disease.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. M.—W. R. P.—H. D.—G. G. S.—A. D. B.—J. C. H.—received.
J. B. B.—Certainly.
T. F. V.—Many thanks.
M. B. E.—Duly received.
G. W. R.—Anticipated.
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